Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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BLAMED THE ANTITOXINE

Dr. Kerr, in a Certificate, Said It Caused a Child's Death.

CHANGED THIS IN ANOTHER DOCUMENT

Was After a Physician from the Board of Health Visited Him, He Says—An Autopsy to be Performed.

Frank Driscoll, two years old, died at 80 Pike Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, under peculiar circumstances.

The child was treated on April 20 with one dose of anti-toxine for diphtheria at the Centre Street Dispensary, by Dr. Walter A. Dunckel. The child apparently recovered quickly. Several days ago new and alarming symptoms appeared. The child's brain seemed to be affected, and, despite medical treatment, the boy rapidly collapsed and died.

Dr. Samuel Kerr of 74 Market Street, the attending physician, sent to the Health Department yesterday a death certificate.

On one part of the certificate it was stated death was caused by hypostatic pneumonia and heart failure, due to irritation at the base of the skull. On another part of the certificate Dr. Kerr wrote: "Death due to blood poisoning, caused by antitoxine."

The mystery about the case is heightened by the fact that a physician from the Board of Health visited Dr. Kerr last night, and, after what Dr. Kerr described to a reporter for The New-York Times as "an argument," secured from Dr. Kerr a new certificate, in which was omitted all reference to antitoxine as a probable cause of death.

The identity of the physician from the Health Department who secured from Dr. Kerr the new death certificate was not learned.

Deputy Coroner Weston was visited last night at his house, 226 Central Park West. He said:

"An autopsy will be held to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock by Professor Biggs, the bacteriologist of the Health Department, assisted by Dr. Huddleston and myself.

"I do not want to express an opinion in the case until the autopsy discloses the cause of death. I believe the child died from causes entirely distinct from the original diphtheria. I assume this because of the lapse of time between the injection of antitoxine and the death of the child. As far as I can learn, the diphtheria was checked by the antitoxine, and the child recovered. There is a probability the autopsy will not disclose whether or not the child died as the result of the antitoxine treatment.

"I saw Dr. Kerr at 6 o'clock to-night, and he stoutly maintained that the child's death was caused by antitoxine, and nothing else, and that the autopsy would corroborate his belief. Dr. Kerr told me he had called in consultation Dr. Campbell, Chief of the Visiting Staff of the Centre Street Dispensary, and Dr. Musgrave, a practicing physician of the neighborhood. Dr. Kerr told me Dr. Campbell and Dr. Musgrave were both rather of the opinion that the child's death was not the result of antitoxine, but was due to some other cause."

When Dr. Kerr's first certificate reached the Department of Health it fell into the hands of Dr. J. T. Nagle, the Register of Vital Statistics. Dr. Nagle's suspicions were aroused and he referred the certificate to the Coroners' office, suggesting the propriety of an autopsy. An autopsy will be made to-day.

The New-York Health Department has taken a positive and advanced stand from the outset in favor of antitoxine. The department has spent a good deal of money in making the antitoxine, and has distributed it broadcast among the public and private medical institutions of this city and Brooklyn, warmly recommending it as a remedy for diphtheria. A division of sentiment has risen among private physicians in regard to antitoxine, and the new agent has some earnest and active opponents, as well as many ardent supporters. A well known physician has recently published a pamphlet denouncing antitoxine, and declaring that it has produced evil effects in many cases where used with children.

Dr. Dunckel was visited last night at his house, 139 West Twenty-first Street. He has only recently recovered from diphtheria, contracted in his duties at the Centre Street Dispensary.

"I administered the anti-toxine to the Driscoll child," he said, "after consultation with a brother physician of the dispensary staff. I have administered anti-toxine in at least twenty cases of dispensary practice, and have never known any bad results to follow. In fact, I cured three very bad cases by the use of the anti-toxine, which, I do not believe, would have survived any other course of treatment. I do not remember the size of the dose, but I never used over ten centimeters of anti-toxine for one dose.

"Dr. Campbell, Chief of our Visiting Staff, said to-day that he had personally investigated the cause and circumstances of the death of the Driscoll infant. He told me the child died from what is known as post-diphtheritic paralysis. He saw the child before decease. This is a complication that occasionally follows diphtheria, and the anti-toxine does not cause it, does not not prevent it, and is not expected to prevent it. I do not believe the anti-toxine caused the death.

"I have used two preparations of antitoxine, one put up by the New-York Board of Health, the other by Burroughs, Welcome & Co., an English firm of chemists. I am almost positive it was the English antitoxine I used in the case of the Driscoll child, as it was only recently we were able to get antitoxine prepared by the New-York Health Department. The English antitoxine was supplied to us by the dispensary officials. I do not know anything as to its quality except that it produced good effetts whenever administered."

Dr. Kerr is a druggist and physician. His drug store is at 74 Market Street, near the East River. When visited at 8 o'clock last night by a reporter for The New-York Times, Dr. Kerr was at first averse to talking about the case.

"Everything is all right," he said. "I have given the antitoxine the benefit of the doubt. I do not know that it caused the death of the Driscoll child."

Dr. Kerr paused and studied.

"To tell you the truth," he said, "I have changed my death certificate."

"Why was the certificate changed?" was asked.

Dr. Kerr studied the floor for a while.

"A doctor from the Board of Health has been here to see me," he said, finally, with hesitancy.

Asked the name of his visitor from the Board of Health, Dr. Kerr pondered.

"Really, I do not remember his name," he said. "He was just here to-night. After he had argued with me, I concluded may be antitoxine did not kill the child."

"Did you give a different death certificate at the request of the doctor from the Board of Health?"

"Yes, I did. I will tell you the whole story. The Driscoll child was first taken to the Centre Street Dispensary, where antitoxine was administered on April 20. Culture from the child's throat was sent to the Board of Health, and the department certified to the dispensary it was a case of true diphtheria. Then the mother brought the child to me. I took the case. I sent some of the contents of the child's throat to the Board of Health, and the department certified to me the child did not have true diphtheria. The child recovered in three days. I attributed the quick cure to the use of the antitoxine at the dispensary.

"I heard no more of the case until a day or two ago, when I was again called to attend the child. Last night I found the little boy suffering from paralysis. The eyes had a peculiar, glaring, hunted look. It was easy to see that something was the matter with the brain. I studied the symptoms and was satisfied the child was suffering from the effects of antitoxine. The pupils of the eyes were dilated. I was the more inclined to my belief because the Board of Health had certified to me the child did not have true diphtheria. Therefore, it could not have died from the effects of diphtheria, and the cause was to be attributed to the antitoxine. I have observed bad effects from anti-toxine in the case of another child treated by me. The latter child was treated with antitoxine at the Willard Parker Hospital. A rash broke out on its body, and it got a high fever. It had swelling of the joints.

"I made out a death certificate in the case of the Driscoll child, stating that death was caused by blood poisoning, due to antitoxine.

"To-night a doctor from the Board of Health called on me. He told me his name, but I forgot it. He told me that I was mistaken in saying that the Board of Health had certified to me that the Driscoll child did not have true diphtheria. What the Board of Health had certified to, he said, was merely that the child no longer had true diphtheria germs in its throat when it came to me for treatment. I think I can understand the English language, and I think I know just what the Board of Health certified to. But that is what the doctor told me.

"After an argument with me by this doctor from the Board of Health he convinced me the child had probably died of the effects of diphtheria. Therefore, at his request, I changed the death certificate. I gave him a new certificate, filling out one of the blanks I keep in my office. He took the changed death certificate away with him. That is all I know about it. I have had a talk with the Deputy Coroner, and he favors an autopsy. Really, after my argument with the doctor from the Board of Health, I cannot say that antitoxine caused the child's death, so I gave the antitoxine the benefit of the doubt. I have never administered antitoxine. It was on May 8 the Board of Health certified to me the Driscoll child did not have true diphtheria."

At the time Dr. Kerr was talking to the reporter Mr. Driscoll came into the store and expressed to Dr. Kerr his anxiety to prevent an autopsy on the body of his child. Dr. Kerr comforted him by telling him that there would probably be no autopsy.

"BILLY" FLYNN IS A PRISONER

Identified as One of the Two Men Who Called at the Borden House the Day Before the Murder.

"Billy" Flynn, alias Smith, Dittmeier's sneak thief accomplice, who, the police think, may be one of the assassins of Mr. Borden's colored butler, Harris, was arrested at Avenue A and Twelfth Street at 1:30 A. M. yesterday by a policeman of the Fifth Street Station. Flynn was engaged in a drunken brawl.

He was taken to the Fifth Street Station and charged with disorderly conduct. He was there recognized at once as the man wanted in connection with the Harris case, and was carefully guarded during the early morning, until he was safe in Essex Market Court.

In the police court he was arraigned on the minor charge of larceny, and was dismissed from custody, but was immediately re-arrested and transferred to Yorkville Police Court. After a preliminary hearing there, Flynn was taken to the station house and locked up.

An attempt to identify the prisoner as one of the two men who was seen about the Borden mansion before and immediately after the murder was made late last night. The identification proceedings were very carefully arranged. Flynn was placed with half a dozen other men in a corner of the station house, and then Joseph S. Tupe, the colored man who is supposed to have been questioned by Harris's assassins about the Borden mansion the day before the murder was committed, was brought into the station house by Acting Capt. Steinkampf. Tupe looked over the group of men, who were of all classes. Then without hesitation he immediately marched up to Flynn, and, placing his hand on his shoulder, said, "This is one of the men who spoke to me."

Tupe was examined and cross-examined about the man, but nothing could shake his positive identification.

The detectives engaged on the case, though they are hoping much, on the whole do not think that there is a very clear case for a preliminary hearing against their new captive. Flynn was the companion of "Mike," alias Fred Lockmeyer, in the three burglaries of which they are accused by Dittmeier, who is also in custody charged with the same thefts. Flynn admits the truth of Dittmeier's accusation that he arranged the burglaries committed on the day of Harris's death, at the houses of Dr. Bissell, Dr. Creman, and Mr. Jacob London.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT GRAY GABLES

Left Washington Yesterday Morning—The President at the White House.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The exodus of Washington society for the Summer was initiated to-day with the departure of Mrs. Cleveland and her children for Gray Gables. Mrs. Cleveland was accompanied by Mrs. Olney, the wife of the Attorney General, who will go to her Summer home at Falmouth, Mass. Ruth and Esther Cleveland had each a nurse. The party arrived at the Pennsylvania Railroad station at 7:30 o'clock this morning and entered a special car attached to the Colonial Express. The train left Washington at 7:50 o'clock.

During the absence of Mrs. Cleveland, the President will make the White House his home, and will spend but little of his time at Woodley.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Richard Olney, with their children, arrived at Jersey City by the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The train was transferred on the steamer Maryland to the Harlem station of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, whence it proceeded to Providence. From there Mrs. Cleveland went to Buzzard's Bay, and Mrs. Olney to Falmouth, Mass.

Enthusiastic About McKinley.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 5.—The Republican State League annual convention was held here to-day. The President, addressing the convention, said: "We meet here to-day in the name of Abraham Lincoln, U. S. Grant, James G. Blaine, and I might add William McKinley, for he is the peer of any man on the American continent, Governor of a good State, and I hope the next President of the United States." The mention of McKinley's name set the delegates wild with enthusiasm.

STATE TREASURY ROBBED

New-Hampshire Bonds and Money Taken from the Vaults.

KEY USED BY THE UNKNOWN THIEVES

The Act Committed Some Time Between Saturday and Tuesday Night in the Absence of Treasury Officials.

CONCORD, N. H., June 5.—The vault of the State Treasury was robbed of cash and securities amounting, according to Treasurer Carter's latest estimate, to $5,420.66 some time between Saturday and Tuesday night. The robbery is believed to have been done by two strangers, who were seen about the building Saturday. In some way, as yet unexplained, they secured the key to the vault, and a knowledge of the working of the lock.

Last Saturday morning, while Deputy Treasurer Gerrish and a State official were in the Treasurer's office, a stranger entered and requested a fifty-dollar bill in exchange for small bills. He stood where he could get a good view of the vault. The bill was given to him. At noon the Treasury was closed, and Treasurer Carter and his Deputy went to dinner. When Deputy Gerrish returned at 2 o'clock, he found a man waiting outside, who wanted a twenty-dollar bill changed. The man said that he could not get accommodated elsewhere, as most of the stores were closed. The Deputy said he would change the bill, and the two men entered the Treasury together.

The State Treasurer's vault is small and insecure, and the safe which stands beside it is old fashioned, and it would require little skill to open it. The custom is to place the cash in the box in the vault, lock the latter, place the vault key in the safe outside in the office, close the safe door, and then lock the office door, when the Treasury is closed for the day.

Deputy Gerrish opened the vault after first taking the key from the safe. His visitor watched the movement of that official. Having obtained the required change the man departed. The Treasury was all right when it was closed Saturday night.

That night Mr. Gerrish received news of his mother's death in Vermont. He did not reach the Treasury until Monday morning about 11 o'clock. Noticing his grief, Treasurer Carter advised him to go home and rest. This was about 11:30. After making change for himself from the cash drawer, Mr. Gerrish closed the vault and cash box in the usual manner, locking the vault and putting the key in the safe. Treasurer Carter left the office soon after.

Mr. Gerrish returned from home about 2 o'clock. A gentleman was waiting to draw some money. Mr. Gerrish went to the safe to get the key of the vault, but it was not there. He told the gentleman that Treasurer Carter must have taken the key home with him, and that the vault could not be opened until his return. When Treasurer Carter returned he said he had not touched the key or the vault since Mr. Gerrish had closed it up in the morning.

"But," he said to Deputy Gerrish, "you were considerably wrought up this morning over your mother's death, and you probably thoughtlessly carried the key home. You will probably find it in your other clothes." As there was no occasion to get into the vault at that time, they made no effort to find the key until the next day.

The key was nowhere to be found the next day. The services of a locksmith were secured and the vault was opened. The startling discovery was made that robbery had been committed. Included in the State property taken are two New-Hampshire State bonds of $500 each and one for $1,000, which are readily convertible into cash, and $1,300 in currency. There is also a certified check for $2,044.16, made payable to the order of the State Treasurer, on which payment has been stopped. Two bank books in the name of Treasurer Carter's daughter and several old deeds of land for military purposes were also taken. The robbers left untouched bonds and mortgages worth nearly $10,000, and two State bonds upon which the cancellation marks were very indistinct.

The deftness with which the robbery was committed indicates that it was the work of professionals. Their sagacity is shown by the manner in which they selected their booty. The police are hard at work on the case and are looking for the two strangers.

A PROHIBITION AND POPULIST FUSION

The Two Parties in Pennsylvania Trying to Get Together.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—The annual convention of the Prohibition Party of Pennsylvania began to-day. Delegates were present from every county in the State. A joint meeting of Populists and Prohibitionists was held to consider the advisability of forming a combination. The two parties have platforms nearly alike, and if the Populists will make a few concessions, a union can be effected.

The College Prohibition League of Pennsylvania held an oratorical contest this evening for a prize given by the State Committee.

The regular business meeting of the convention will be held to-morrow. The principal business of the day will be the nomination of a candidate for State Treasurer.

A mass meeting of all persons interested in this movement will be held to-morrow night. This convention, it is claimed by local enthusiasts, will be the largest ever held by the Prohibition Party in this State.

CLUNG TO THE PADDLEBOX HALF A MILE

Stratton Congdon Was Towed from Prospect Heights to Manhanset.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 5.—Stratton Congdon of Shelter Island was almost killed Tuesday by the steam ferryboat Menantic. He was working about the ferry slip at Prospect Heights landing, and being in a small skift pulled out of the way of the ferryboat on her arrival.

As the boat backed out, Congdon's boat was suddenly caught in the eddy made by the big paddle wheels, and turned over and over.

The skiff was smashed into bits. Congdon was nearly stunned, but had strength enough to seize a part of the paddlebox. He held on until he had been towed to Manhanset, over half a mile distant, where he was discovered and taken on board. He was uninjured.

A Bank President Arrested.

PELLA, Iowa, June 5.—E. B. Cassett, President of the First National Bank, was arrested this afternoon, charged with bank wrecking and misappropriating $60,000 of the bank's funds. Cassett will be taken to Keokuk for trial in July. He is slowly recovering from the wounds inflicted with suicidal intent a few days ago, and was allowed to give bail here.

Capt. J. W. Little a Suicide.

NEW-HAVEN, June 5.—J. W. Little, aged eighty-six, a retired sea captain, committed suicide this afternoon by opening an artery in his neck. The Captain had suffered intensely for a long time, and was beyond doubt out of his head. The body will be taken to Kennebunkport, Me., for burial.

O'BRIEN OUT OF PARLIAMENT

Judicially Declared a Bankrupt, Despite the Good Will of His Friends, He Cannot Be a Commoner.

LONDON, June 5.—William O'Brien has issued a farewell address to the electors of Cork City, for which Parliamentary district he sits in the House of Commons as senior member.

In his address he says that he will cease to represent Cork City after June 12.

Mr. O'Brien's retirement from the House of Commons is due to the fact that June 12 he will be judicially declared a bankrupt. This declaration will vacate his seat in Parliament.

The trouble had its origin in the libel suit brought a few years ago against Mr. O'Brien by Lord Salisbury. Mr. Patrick Chance, at that time a member of the Irish Nationalist Party, acted as Mr. O'Brien's solicitor, and in this capacity incurred law cost, a balance of £400 of which remains unpaid.

Mr. Chance brought an action against Mr. O'Brien to recover this amount, and secured judgment against him, Mr. O'Brien declining to pay on the ground that the costs were incurred in behalf of the Irish party and should be paid out of the money known as the Paris fund.

Friends of Mr. O'Brien volunteered to raise the money, and thus to save him from losing his seat, but Mr. O'Brien declined their offers, saying that if this claim should be paid, other proceedings would be started against him to collect party debts, the object being to drive him out of Parliament by having him declared a bankrupt.

A PENSION NOT A VESTED RIGHT

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia Decides that Judge Long's Pension Was Reduced Legally.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to-day handed down an opinion in the case of Judge Long of Michigan against Commissioner Lochren of the Pension Bureau, reversing the decision of Judge Bradley of the District Circuit Court, which denied the right of the Commissioner of Pensions to reduce Judge Long's pension and directed the Commissioner to restore it to its original figure.

This is the most important pension case that has ever come before the courts, involving, as it does, hundreds of cases where pensions were reduced in amount by order of the Commissioner.

The Court of Appeals held that the right to grant pensions was not a permanent vested right, which could not be reversed by the Commissioner making the grant, or any of his predecessors.

According to the court's decision, the executive authorities of the Pension Bureau may reverse, suspend, or alter in any way a pension granted by their predecessors, and each Commissioner has the power to examine and change a pension allowed by his office.

The decision permits the Commissioner of Pensions to pay Judge Long only at the rate to which his pension was reduced. An appeal will probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

TROUBLE BREWING IN COLORAD

Sheepmen Driving Their Herds Toward Red Park, and Cattlemen Stirring.

RED PARK, Col., June 5.—It is reported that the sheepmen are driving their herds this way, and there is great activity among the cattlemen and settlers. At a meeting of cattlemen at Hayden, resolutions were passed, warning the sheepmen not to enter the parks, and a messenger has been sent to deliver this ultimatum at California Park, at daylight.

The ultimatum is to the effect that the sheepmen must turn their herds southward within six hours or force will be used. Yesterday a number of covered wagons, presumably with arms, were seen near Sibley. At Hayden there is great excitement, and nearly every man is armed. From Hahn's Peak news comes that forty men, wearing white sacks for masks, and armed with rifles, left for the Elk Head Mountains to head off the herders.

It is believed the sheepmen rely on the State authorites to call out the militia and make the drive under their protection.

GEN. HARRISON'S VISIT ENDED

Will Depart To-day for Philadelphia to be Mr. Wanamaker's Guest.

If ex-President Harrison does not change his plans, he will probably conclude his visit to this city to-day and will go to Philadelphia, where he will make a short visit to ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker. Thence he will proceed home to Indianapolis. Later this Summer he expects to spend some time in the Adirondacks.

Gen. Harrison gave another sitting yesterday to Eastman Johnson, who is painting his White House portrait.

It was reported last night that Gen. Harrison has also been sitting to another artist for another portrait while he has been in this city.

Judge C. W. Fairbanks, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford were among Gen. Harrison's callers yesterday.

NUMEROUS ADVANCES IN WAGES

Manufacturers in Many Sections Grant Increases of 10 Per Cent.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 5.—The American Wire Nail Company has advanced the wages of its one thousand employes 10 per cent.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., June 5.—Notice was posted at the Andover Furnace to-day announcing an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of the employes. The increase took effect June 1.

The five hundred employes of the Warren pipe foundry will have their wages increased 10 per cent. July 1.

The Morgan Cell to be Preserved.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 5.—The Supervisors yesterday sold the old Ontario County Jail at auction, the price realized being $100, the purchaser being obliged to remove it. The memorial tablet and also the old Morgan cell, so-called because of its being the one in which Morgan was confined before his disappearance in 1826, will be preserved by the county. Morgan was never heard of again. The affair was of world-wide interest, as Morgan, who was placed in the jail for protection, was the author of a book exposing Masonry.

Henry B. Plant Better.

Henry B. Plant, who was reported to be seriously ill at his home, 586 Fifth Avenue, was said last evening to be very much better. Mrs. Plant said that Mr. Plant had contracted a congestive chill after his return from the South five weeks ago. He had been quite ill for a time, but on Tuesday his condition was so much improved that it was considered advisable for him to go to his farm at Branford, Conn. He made the journey without fatigue, and was told by his physician that in the course of a few days he might return to business.

Robert Ketcham's Yacht Scuttled.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., June 5.—The sloop yacht May Estelle, owned by Robert Ketcham, was found at the bottom of the bay yesterday, some one having scuttled the boat. The yacht had just been thoroughly overhauled for the season.

She was raised to-day, and it was found that a big augurhole had been bored in her bottom. Mr. Ketcham has offered a reward for information that may lead to the arrest of those who scuttled the yacht.

PATRIOTS AT GUAYAQUIL

A Pronounced Radical, Ignacio Robles, Is in Chief Command.

PEACE AND ORDER TO BE RESTORED

Ecuador's Newspaper Men, Who Were Expelled and Lived in Exile, Have Been Recalled.

INCIDENTS OF THE FARCICAL BALLOTING

Flores Has Gone to Peru with His Family—Plutarco Bowen Is Improving—Manabi and Esmeraldas.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, June 5.—The latest advices by cable telegraph confirm the report that Gauyaquil has fallen into the possession of the revolutionists.

Ignacio Robles, a pronounced Radical, has been appointed Civil and Military Chief of the city.

Great excitement prevails, but peace and order will be restored shortly.

The newspaper men at Ecuador, who were expelled and lived in exile, will leave here to-morrow for Guayaquil.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Aconcagua arrived this morning with the details of the canvass for the farcical election of Deputies ordered by the Government.

During the balloting, May 27, 28, and 29, tables and benches at the polling places were overturned, broken, and thrown into the river, with vociferous cries of "Viva Alfaro, "Down with Traitors," and other insurrectionary expressions.

Gen. Flores has gone, with his family, to Payta, Peru.

Sarasti is reported to have gone over to the revolutionary side.

Gen. Plutarco Bowen is rapidly improving.

Block, a French subject, who was imprisoned at Guayaquil because of his management of the newspaper Grito del Pueblo, arrived here this morning. He says that he made a claim against the Government and presented it at the French Consulate before he quitted Ecuador.

The steamer Chala, which arrived to-day, reports having met the Government gunboat Cotapaxi at Esmeraldas conveying Concha, brother of the Military Chief of the Port, which the revolutionists hold as a hostage. The Cotapaxi purpose was to effect an exchange.

The provinces of Manabi and Esmeraldas are in the power of the patriots, and the revolution is arriving at its last successful crisis.

MR. OLNEY STILL IN THE LEAD

President Believed to be Likely to Appoint Him Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Mr. Olney is still believed to have been decided upon for Secretary of State. So strong is this belief that telegrams and letters are now being received at the White House suggesting names in connection with Mr. Olney's present office. Chicago politicians have been especially active. Mr. Doane of the Pullman Palace Car Company is now in the city. It is said that he is here in the interest of Judge Thomas Moran of Chicago for the Attorney Generalship. Mr. Doane is a personal friend of the President and stands high in his esteem.

Among the rumors now afloat is one to the effect that after transferring Mr. Olney to the State Department the President will place Secretary Smith in the Attorney General's office, and will fill the office of Secretary of the Interior by the appointment of ex-Governor Francis of Missouri. It is known that the President has the kindest feeling for Mr. Francis, and his appointment would be in line with the President's late policy of recognizing the younger and more progressive element in his party. This story is not credited by those who are intimate with the President. One of these said to the correspondent of The New-York Times this evening that he believed Mr. Cleveland would not place any one now in his Cabinet at the head of the Department of Justice if he promoted Mr. Olney. The names of James C. Carter, William B. Hornblower, Wheeler H. Peckham, and Frederic R. Coudert of New-York are mentioned as being in the President's mind in connection with the Attorney Generalship.

Considerable doubt is expressed by New-Yorkers now in Washington of the likelihood of any of these gentlemen accepting this position, because the term of the Administration is more than half over and no cases of especial importance are demanding the attention of the Department of Justice.

There is renewed talk to-night of the prospect of Postmaster General Wilson being transferred to the department of Justice. Some of Mr. Wilson's friends talk as if there was no doubt of his succeeding Mr. Olney. Mr. Wilson himself has nothing to say on the subject of reported Cabinet changes.

The Congress of Religious Societies.

CHICAGO, June 5.—At to-day's session of the second annual American Congress of Religious Societies, which convened last night, addresses were delivered by prominent advocates of tolerant religions, among them being President O. C. Cone of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, and Rev. James Pullman of Lynn, Mass., a brother of George M. Pullman. Dr. H. W. Thomas of the People's Church, this city, is President of the Congress. The morning session was devoted to reports of officers and committees and the discussion of future work.

A "Soo" Line Official Resigns.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 5.—Charles B. Hibbard, General Passenger Agent of the "Soo" Line, and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, has tendered his resignation to General Manager Underwood. Mr. Hibbard leaves the Northwestern companies to accept the Presidency of a railway in Northern New-York.

To Mark Washington's Landing Place.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., June 5.—Mrs. S. B. Twining of Yardley, Bucks County, Penn., has presented the Bucks County Historical Society with a stone weighing two tons, from which the society will have made a monument to be erected on the spot where Gen. Washington landed when crossing the Delaware at Taylorville on Dec. 26, 1776.

Now Assistant District Attorneys.

Col. Robert Townsend and Stephen J. O'Hare, formerly Deputy Assistant District Attorneys, were sworn in yesterday, by Recorder Goff, and Chief Judge Cowing, of the Court of General Sessions, as Assistant District Attorneys.

PRIMO RIVERA'S ASSASSIN KILLED

Major Clavijo's Sentence of Death Executed by Soldiers on the Field of San Isidro—His Behavior.

MADRID, June 5.—Major Clavijo, the assailant of Capt. Gen. Primo Rivera, was shot this morning.

Clavijo was awakened at 2 o'clock by the guard, and the sentence of the court-martial and the War Minister's confirmation of the finding of the court were read to him. The condemned man listened without any sign of emotion. He complained only that he had not been allowed to get a good night's sleep. Slowly, but with a firm hand, he wrote his indorsement upon the document conveying his sentence.

He was visited by two cousins, with whom he conversed for some time. He exhibited no signs of remorse or fear. He wrote farewell letters to his parents and sweetheart. He spoke to his guards and asked questions as to the condition of Gen. Rivera, expressing the hope that he would recover.

At 5 o'clock he was conducted to the prison chapel, where he attended mass and made confessions. He was then informed that his execution was fixed for 7 o'clock on the field of San Isidro. The procession did not leave the prison until 7:15. As Clavijo left the prison he was partly surrounded by priests, whom he saluted quietly.

A carriage awaited him at the prison entrance. As he stepped inside the vehicle with the priests, it was surrounded by an infantry guard, and the march began. Arriving at San Isidro, Clavijo descended with the air of a man who had come out for a pleasure drive. As he alighted he was surrounded by the priests of the Brotherhood of Penance and Charity, whom he saluted gravely.

One of the priests stepped forward, veiled the condemned man's eyes with a handkerchief, and then withdrew, leaving Clavijo standing alone awaiting the fatal moment. His splendid military bearing aroused the sympathy of all present, the officer in command of the guard having traces of deep emotion in his voice as he gave the order to fire. Indeed, he and many others present were more deeply moved than was the condemned man himself.

As the order was given to fire, there was a roar of musketry, and Clavijo fell, with three bullets in his head; but he was not dead. The order was given to fire another shot, which took effect in the chin, and, as there was still motion in the body, another shot was fired into his heart.

Clavijo was then pronounced dead. The troops marched past the body and returned to their quarters. The large crowd which had assembled in the square groaned in horror.

DEATH FROM A PECULIAR ACCIDENT

A Cleveland Man Fatally Burned by the Ignition of Cologne.

CLEVELAND, June 5.—S. M. Strong, a wholesale druggist, died last night as the result of a peculiar and terrible accident. He stepped from his sleeping room at his home on Euclid Avenue to the bathroom adjoining, Monday night, clad only in his undergarments.

In searching for a match he knocked a large bottle of cologne from a shelf, and it broke on a marble washstand, the contents saturating part of his clothing. Mr. Strong lit a match, and instantly the alcohol vapor from the cologne flashed into a flame. He was horribly burned on the forearms, the abdomen, and the upper part of his legs, where the cologne had soaked into his underclothing.

Mr. Strong was sixty-five years old, and had been in the drug business in this city forty-five years.

KNOCKED FROM HIS BICYCLE

Kahn Was Run Over by a Truck and Severely Injured.

A. Kahn, thirty-three years old, of 437 West Twentieth Street, while riding a bicycle at Ninety-third Street and the Boulevard yesterday afternoon, was run down by a truck. Kahn was riding slowly north on the east side of the Boulevard, and attempted to pass between two trucks which were standing close together. As he did so, one of the drivers whipped up his horses and reined them toward Kahn.

The pole of the truck struck Kahn in the chest, knocking him backward. The wheels passed over his left forearm and crushed both bones. He also sustained severe contusions of the right leg and hip and back.

There was no policeman in sight, and the truckman escaped by lashing his horses into a run.

Kahn was carried into a house, and then removed to the Manhatan Hospital.

WRECKED ON THE RAGING CANAL

Boat Caught in a Flood Caused by a Break in the Embankment.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 5.—One hundred feet of the Erie Canal embankment along the river, about one-quarter of a mile above Pattersonville, gave way early this morning, and the water rushed in considerable volume from the canal into the river.

A canalboat loaded with lumber was caught by the flood and wrecked. The strain to which it was subjected caused it to break in two.

The break in the emebankment is so extensive that it will require from four to five days to restore the waterway to its former condition No one was injured.

Maryland Republican Convention.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—The Republican State Central Committee to-day decided to hold the Republican State Convention at Cambridge, Aug. 15. This is viewed as a voctory for Lloyd Lowndes, the Gubernatorial candidate, whose friends defeated the plan to hold the convention in Baltimore. Hagerstown was the only other place considered. Every county in the State was represented. The present officers of the committee were continued until after the State Convention.

The Rev. Mr. Halliday 83 Years Old.

The Rev. Samuel B. Halliday, who resigned last Sunday as pastor of the Beecher Memorial Church, Brooklyn, and who for many years was the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's assistant, was 83 years old yesterday. He celebrated the anniversary in his home, Hicks and Orange Streets.

Mrs. Beecher, Mr. Tupper, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. White, and others called on him last evening and congratulated him upon the event.

No Plurality Vote in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 5.—The House to-day rejected the constitutional amendment providing for the election of State officers by plurality vote, by a vote of 105 to 111, taken on the question of submitting the amendment to the people for adoption. There were thirty-six members absent, and the law requires that an amendment to the Constitution must have a two-thirds affirmative vote. The Democrats voted solidly for the amendment.

Drank Tea with the Mayor.

Henry J. Coggeshall, State Senator, was one of Mayor Strong's visitors yesterday. The Senator drank tea with the Mayor. Mr. Coggeshall said that he simply called to pay his respects and to renew the pleasant acquaintance begun at Carnegie Music Hall on the night of Decoration Day.

Congressman N. M. Curtis of Ogdensburg was also one of the Mayor's callers yesterday.

Mr. Bissell in Good Health.

BUFFALO, June 5.—The dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., last night, stating that ex-Postmaster General Bissell had passed through that city en route for Asheville, and that he was very sick, was entirely erroneous. Mr. Bissell is in this city and is at his office to-day in good health.

WEAK AND UNIMPORTANT

Action Taken by Illinois Silver Democrats Insignificant.

THE CONVENTION IS A TAME AFFAIR

A National Convention Demanded—The President Not Criticised and Gov. Altgeld Not Indorsed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—The course of the sound money Democrats of Illinois in calmly ignoring the 16 to 1 convention, called by the Altgeld wing of the State Central Committee, found ample justification in the results of that convention held here to-day.

The attempt to commit the Democratic Party to the free-silver heresy was a failure. The attendance of delegates was much smaller than expected. Representative Hall was not uncomfortably crowded at any time, and many occupying seats were not delegates. The representation from the rural districts was a disappointment to the silver leaders. Most of the farmer representatives were accompanied by their families, and seemed to be more interested in enjoying a holiday than in the action of the convention.

State Chairman Hinrichsen, who is also Secretary of State, took "snap judgment" on the sound money men at the very be- that no business of importance was to be in to-day's gathering. A meeting of the State Committee was called at Chicago April 10. The official call gave no intimation that anything more than routine business was to be transacted. Senator Palmer and other party leaders, who are recognized as representing the opposition to the free silver fallacy, were not notified of the meeting. So general was the understanding that no business of importance was to be transacted by the committee, that but 13 of its 31 members were present at the meeting. These 13, however, held enough proxies to represent a quorum.

The committee met without any ostentation, and the first knowledge any one outside of the Altgeld-Hinrichsen clique had of the real purpose of the gathering was when the announcement was made that a convention had been called for June 5 to place the Democratic Party of Illinois on record as favoring the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

The very audacity of this action seemed to give it greater importance in the estimation of the public than it really deserved. That a convention should be held eighteen months before an election, to commit the party to a specific policy, was an innovation in American politics that naturally attracted a great deal of attention. Sound-money men were at a loss to determine what course to pursue.

Not so with the free-coinage men. Within twenty-four hours after the call for to-day's convention had been issued it was evident to even the most careless political observer that the "snap" action of the committee had been carefully planned. Free-silver newspapers and 16-to-1 orators all over the land set up the cry that this call for a convention was the beginning of the end; that the Democratic Party was about to be stampeded into the silver ranks. That the movement was not confined to Illinois was soon made clear. Strong pressure was brought to bear on the Democratic committees in neighboring States to take action similar to that taken in Illinois.

But the stampede did not follow. Chairman Thomas Taggart of Indiana refused to call the committee together to consider the question of calling a convention. Chairman Wall of Wisconsin did likewise. In Michigan and Ohio declarations had been made for free silver, and interest in the subject had died out, seemingly. In Missouri, where the Democracy was supposed to be hopelessly committed to free coinage, the Central Committee was called together, but by a vote of 10 to 5 refused to call a convention. The attempt to stampede the party had failed.

The promulgation of the call for to-day's convention at the outset caused something of a panic among the honest money Democrats of this State. Senator Palmer was among the first to recover from the general astonishment following the unprecedented action of the State Committee. He denounced that action as uncalled for, contrary to party policy, and suicidal. Other friends of sound money joined with him, and a conference was held in Chicago to map out a plan of campaign.

After several consultations, in which a considerable element urged the advisability of making an effort to capture to-day's convention by going into the primaries to select delegates, the sentiment prevailed that the sound money men should calmly ignore the "snap" convention, and refrain from participation therein. This policy was adhered to, and the outcome of to-day's convention has demonstrated its wisdom.

Left absolutely to themselves, without anything to contend against, the heretofore rabid advocates of free silver lost much of their enthusiasm and aggressiveness. This result was not wholly unlooked for. The primaries had indicated it. When the honest money Democrats refrained from participation in them, the 16 to 1 people lost interest. In Chicago only 5,000 votes were cast, an average of 5 to a precinct, out of a total vote of 90,000. But little more interest was manifested in any part of the State.

The Leaders Alarmed.

It became evident several days ago that to-day's convention was likely to prove almost as conspicuous a failure as the primaries. Gov. Altgeld, Chairman Hinrichsen, and their advisers noted the lack of enthusiasm, and promptly took steps to retrieve their error, in large measure. The programme they had outlined included a vigorous denunciation of President Cleveland and Senator Palmer, a hearty indorsement of Gov. Altgeld, an a declaration for unlimited silver coinage. But the leaders realized that the temper of the Illinois Democrats would not tolerate this programme.

The delegation from the Seventh Congressional District, in which Senator Palmer resides, voted against the censure of any one, the speeches made

ian, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, a firm friend of the Altgeld plank. A storm of protests came from all over the hall. Chairman Hinrichsen asked unanimous consent that the indorsement be stricken out.

Judge Samuel H. McConnell, the permanent Chairman of the convention, joined his request to that of Mr. Hinrichsen, and Chairman Fithian, without even waiting for the convention to ratify the request, read the resolutions over again, this time leaving out the objectionable paragraph. Then the delegates adopted the platform with a yell.

The Platform.

The platform is as follows:

Whereas, Silver and gold have been the principal money metals of the world for thousands of years, and silver money recognized and used as honest money between nations, notwithstanding the varying ratios between silver and gold, and,

Whereas, The demonetization of silver has deprived the people of the free use and benefits of an invaluable and original money metal, and has increased debts and added to the burdens of the people by lowering the value of labor products, and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States prohibits the use of anything but gold and silver coin as legal tender for the payment of debts, thereby recognizing that coin composed of silver and gold is honest money and fit to be used as a legal tender; therefore, by the Democracy of Illinois, in convention assembled, be it

Resolved, That we are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the United States, and demand the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the action of any other nation, and that such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts both public and private, and that all contracts hereafter executed for the payment of money, whether in gold, silver, or coin, may be discharged by any money which is by law a legal tender.

We hereby indorse the action of the Democratic State Central Committee in calling this convention, and we instruct the committee to carry out the will of this convention as expressed in its platform by inaugurating and carrying on a campaign of education in this State, and to thoroughly organize the Democracy of the State on the lines laid down in the platform of this convention.

Resolved, That we request the Democratic National Committee to call a Democratic National Convention to consider the money question not later than August, 1895.

If the said National Committee refuse to call such a convention then we invite the Democratic State Committees of the other States to take concurrent action with the Democratic State Committee of this State in calling such convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic members of Congress and members of the Senate from this State be and are hereby instructed to use every honorable means to carry out the principle above enunciated.

Chairman Hinrichsen called the convention to order. His remarks were chiefly noteworthy for their mild and conciliatory tone, for but a short time ago he was in favor of reading out of the party all so-called "gold bugs," including President Cleveland and Senator Palmer. In his speech to-day he charged that the defeats of the party in 1893 and 1894 were directly attributable to the attitude of the Administration on the money question, and protested that the object of this convention was not to form a sound money party, but a Democratic party, but to instruct the party's representatives, and inform them of the wishes of the Democratic rank and file.

Monroe C. Crawford was made temporary Chairman. He spoke very briefly, merely denouncing the Administration's expression in favor of free silver coinage.

Judge McConnell of Chicago was made permanent Chairman. He confined his remarks to an attempt to show the destrability of free silver coinage and to demonstrate that the United States has no need to wait for an international agreement.

Ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan of Nebraska was called for and made an address which was identical in argument if not in verbiage with that which he recently made at Memphis at the Democratic convention of the Sound Money Convention. He predicted that the platform adopted to-day would be substantially that on which the Democratic Party would elect a President in 1896.

Mr. Bryan was followed by Judge A. J. Hunter, ex-Congressman at Large. Mr. Hunter said: "'I regard Mr. Cleveland as one of the greatest men that this country has ever produced, but his differences with the Democratic Party and his principles upon this money question are so wide and deep that he can be considered an open and avowed enemy of the Democratic Party. Democrats know their duty, and propose to stand by their convictions." He then asserted that the policy of the Administration was Republican policy, and not Democratic; that the Government had become the mere toy of capital, and that its only hope lay in the free coinage of silver along with gold.

Gov. Altgeld Raves.

It became apparent that the convention was determined to hear Gov. Altgeld, despite his protest that he would, under no circumstances, speak. The Governor was on the floor below, in his office, and a committee was sent out to conduct him in. His appearance was the cue for the noisiest demonstration of the day. The Governor said:

Why have you left your various labors to-day to come here? It is because you have felt that the time has come when you must again make a declaration of principles, again make a stand for the tenets of Democracy. You have often asked what caused the recent paralysis of industry. If you look back you will find that a short time ago more than half the money of the world was stricck down, not by the arm of commerce, but by the action of the autocrats and plutocrats of this country. You find that out, and what remedies have the doctors of finance given you in the last few years? They found you weak, standing up against the fence, and what panacea did they give you? They said: "Bleed the patient a little more." Now, what must we really do? We must raise the purchasing power of the produce of the great masses of the country. This country is so exhausted that there must be some business now; there must be some manufacturing, but there is just barely enough to supply the demand, and wages are not what they used to be.

Honesty and justice demand that this country go back to the principles in vogue when prosperity ruled. The Democratic Party, standing for the people, is under obligations to right the wrongs of the people. The Republicans believe it is business for the Government to enrich the rich people, and let them throw a few bones to the poor. The trouble is lately that the Democrats have gone over into the field of the Republicans and want to take the job away from them. You have heard people talk about a silver craze and silver idiots. I wish it were so. We would soon get over our craze, and the country would be well again. But the trouble is, there is a deep-seated wrong here, and the silver movement is simply an uprising of the indignant people. I never saw anybody get ready to right a wrong so quickly and get into condition to fight so quickly as the Democrats of Illinois have in the last few weeks.

I am told Cleveland is the friend of the workingman. He has written some beautiful letters, and in them he has told the workingman his dollar would go further than it used to, but neither he nor any other man has told the workingman where he is going to get the dollar. You've got to have a market that will pay a fair price for the workingman's produce. There are Democrats who say, "Do not disturb things; do not split the Democratic Party." No, leave it alone, and when the next national convention is called, elect men, as you did before, who will straddle everything under the sun, and not even know that there is a country west of the Alleghanies. There's only one way to head the gold men off, and that is to get back of them.

Call a convention for this Fall and let the Democrats of this country send delegates to it. In this event you will find that no man from New-York or from anywhere else can be elected President of the United States unless he represents the principles of the Democratic Party—no plutocrat or club hangers-on. Have you seen a single man in the honest money party who comes home at night with the sweat of honest toil on his clothes? This, in itself, is not necessarily greatly against him, but there is no reason why he should interfere with the masses and not allow them to speak their minds on the great questions of the day. Let these men know that it is not a mere question of getting office, that it is more than this—a question of principle. Stand shoulder to shoulder and you will find there is no power in America that can withstand our onward tread.

Secretary Bentley read a letter from Gov. Stone of Missouri to Gov. Altgeld, regretting that he could not accept his invitation to attend the convention. John M. McClernand of Springfield followed with a short speech.

After the adoption of the resolutions, seventy-six delegates to the National Convention were selected. The delegates at large are ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago, Secretary of State W. H. Hinrichsen, ex-Congressman George W. Fithian, and Lewis B. Parsons. The convention then adjourned.

DISAPPOINTED SILVERITES.

The Non-Partisan Conference in Iowa A Very Small Affair.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 5.—The Non-partisan State Silver conference held here to-day under the direction of the Central Bimetallic League was not the success in point of attendance its promoters had anticipated. The gathering was harmonious in its action, and adopted a straight-out free silver resolution, but most of those who took a prominent part were old-time advocates of the same doctrine.

The attendance was about 100, some 50 of whom were from Des Moines. The silver Democrats will hold a State Conference to-morrow, and the leaders promise a larger meeting.

A Republican Silver Movement.

FRANKFORT, Ind., June 4.—A call will be published to-morrow for a Republican convention, to meet June 11, to organize a free-silver league. The names of 500 prominent Republicans in the county are attached to the call. W. H. Hart, Deputy State Auditor and Third Auditor of the Treasury under President Harrison, and

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

ex-Congressman Cheadle, an avowed candidate for Governor, are among the signers. Mr. Cheadle has plans almost perfected for similar calls from South Bend, Terre Haute, Evansville, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Huntington, and other cities. A fight then is to be made for a State silver convention.

THE SECOND M'LAUGHLIN TRIAL

BEGUN BEFORE JUSTICE BARRETT IN OYER AND TERMINER.

No New Evidence of Extortion by the Police Inspector Drawn from the Few Witnesses Examined.

The second trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin for extortion was begun yesterday, but nothing new was brought out in the testimony.

When Justice Barrett adjourned the Court of Oyer and Terminer at 11 o'clock Tuesday night there were twelve jurors for the trial of Police Inspector McLaughlin on the charge of extortion.

Eleven of the jurors have been sworn in, but the twelfth one, George W. Walker, a grocer at 450 Ninth Avenue, is provisional.

When the court was opened yesterday, Mr. Walker stated that he was a member of the Republican club of his district.

He was challenged by Assistant District Attorney Weeks, and Judge Barrett sustained the challenge. The work of securing another juror then proceeded, and Astley J. Jennings of 90 Nassau Street was finally selected and sworn in.

Col. James, for the defense, moved that the trial proceed no further, on the ground that the Court of Oyer and Terminer is illegally constituted, and has no jurisdiction to try the case.

Col. James stated that Justices George L. Ingraham and George C. Barrett, by a section of the new Constitution, were members of the new Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and that that designation is dated June 4, 1895, and was now in the hands of the Secretary of State.

Judge Barrett refused to accept them and overruled the motion. Other motions to end the case were also denied.

Lawyer Fox then began his opening address for the people. "There is no public clamor," he said, "for the conviction of this defendant."

Mr. Fox explained to the jury what is meant by the crime of extortion, with which the defendant is charged, and then reviewed the charges already published in the newspapers many times.

William Delamater, Record Clerk at Police Headquarters, was the first witness called for the prosecution. He was examined to prove the date of McLaughlin's appointment as Captain of the First Precinct, and the transfer of Wardman Burns to the same precinct at his request.

Thomas E. Galligan, Jr., a contractor, said he gave Burns, McLaughlin's ward man, $100 for the Inspector.

John Quinlan, Galligan's foreman, of East Seventeenth Street, was called. The witness told of meetings between his employer and Burns.

Samuel S. Lincoln, of 542 West Forty-second Street, was then called. He said he was Superintendent for Morton & Chesley, contractors. He had general charge of the work done on the building in course of erection at Wall and Broad Streets.

He told of conversations with Burns for police protection.

Col. James endeavored to have Lincoln's testimony stricken out, but the motion was denied.

John Connelly was then called, but the court, at 10 o'clock P. M., adjourned until this morning.

GLENDALE PARK GALLERIES TESTED

Everything Ready for Good Work by the National Sharpshooters.

The first official test of the forty-five shooting galleries erected at Glendale Park, Long Island, for the National Sharpshooters' tournament, to be held from June 30 to July 8, was made yesterday. The officers of the association arranged a trial prize shoot in conjunction with the examination of the targets, shooting houses, and the galleries, where the various contests are to be decided, and where the different shooting clubs of the United States, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean, will vie with each other for the exalted title of champions of America.

The forenoon was spent in making a thorough and technical test of the forty-five galleries and the association targets, the ring targets, (Columbia,) the Stich targets, (Germania,) and the Man, American Standard, and Point targets. The twelve galleries where the honor prizes are to be contested for and where the competition for shooting king is to take place were also inspected. The experts were unanimous in pronouncing the galleries as complying with all the requirements and the Association Shooting Committee expressed themselves as satisfied that the galleries were the nearest to perfection of any that had ever been placed at the disposal of sharpshooters.

The prizes for yesterday's shoot numbered twenty-six, ranging from $25 to $1, and aggregating $200. About 400 sharpshooters participated in the contests, among whom were representatives of all the local clubs and some from Hartford, New-Haven, Boston, and many New-Jersey clubs.

The mammoth shooting house proved to be particularly well appointed. It contains forty-five large double tables, and racks for 3,230 guns. The boxes for judges, secretaries, and scorers, and committeemen are advantageously located, and the precautions against accidents and confusion seem to be faultless.

The following is the list of prize winners for the best bull's-eyes:

First Prize—Henry Holges	$25.00
Second Prize—George Pearsted	20.00
Third Prize—Fred Schroeder	16.00
Fourth Prize—William Hayes	15.00
Fifth Prize—H. D. Miller	12.00
Sixth Prize—G. Nowack	10.00
Seventh Prize—Augustus Christen	8.00
Eighth Prize—Jacob Schmitt	6.50
Ninth Prize—William Forbach	6.50
Tenth Prize—Fred Ross	6.00
Eleventh Prize—H. M. Pope	5.00
Twelfth Prize—August Kahle	5.00
Thirteenth Prize—G. Grose	4.00
Fourteenth Prize—A. Braun	4.00
Fifteenth Prize—B. Zettler	3.00
Sixteenth Prize—A. Gearer	3.00
Seventeenth Prize—F. Kolb	2.00
Eighteenth Prize—E. Karl	2.00
Nineteenth Prize—W. P. Harb	2.00
Twentieth Prize—A. Begerow	1.00

The premiums for the most bull's-eyes, with records and amount are as follows:

F. Ross	50	$12
W. Hayes	38	10
H. Pope	23	8
R. Busse	20	6
William Voelch	20	4
C. W. Horney	19	2

After the contests had been decided the party enjoyed a "Kommers" and concert which lasted until midnight, when, the results of the day's tourney were announced.

Mrs. Gore's Breach of Promise Suit.

LONDON, June 5.—The Morning will say to-morrow that the action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Mrs. Gore, an actress, is against Viscount Sudley, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Arran, and not Lord Sudeley, as stated in the report yesterday.

Lord Sudeley, against whom the action was said to have been brought, is fifty-five years old, and is married, his wife being a daughter of the late G. H. D. Pennant. Lord and Lady Sudeley have eight children.

Viscount Sudley was born in 1868. He is Deputy Lieutenant of County Mayo, Ireland, and a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

Crowds on the Iron Steamboats.

The Iron Steamboat Company began its season on Decoration Day, and its splendid boats have been carrying crowds ever since. The fleet consists of the Pegasus, Persius, Taurus, Cetus, Cepheus, Sirius, and Cygnus. All these vessels are constructed of the best steel and iron, and are as nearly fire-proof as it is possible to make them. They also have water-tight compartments, which ought to prevent them from sinking in case of collision or other accident. Last Winter the boats were thoroughly overhauled, and they now look as though they had just left the builder's dock. The route is to the New Iron Pier at Coney Island, leaving the foot of Twenty-second Street, North River, hourly 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and leaving Pier (new) No. 1 North River, the Battery, on the even half hour.

GOV. MORTON STANDS FIRM

He Approves the Action of the Civil Service Commission.

SUPT. ALDRIDGE'S CASE CONSIDERED

The Commission Decides that His Appointments Were Made Without Due Reference to Its Rules.

ALBANY, June 5.—Gov. Morton has responded to the opportunity presented by the Civil Service Commission, and given evidence that he has backbone. He refused to-day to consider as regular the fifty-one illegal appointments made by Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, and insisted that the relief asked for by Mr. Platt's chief agent could not be granted.

The case of Mr. Aldridge was given further consideration by the Governor and by the Commissioners to-day, and as a result the Commissioners, with the approval of Gov. Morton, passed resolutions in which they declined to certify the appointments illegally made to the Controller. As a result, the fifty-one political followers of Thomas C. Platt find that they have served their country like true patriots, without any financial compensation. They have simply the glory which comes to those who hold positions on the canal force of the State. It is a little hard for them, but no one here is in a position to say how they can be helped.

It is doubtful if they will feel like adding their strength to the Platt machine, in view of their unfortunate experience at the hands of Mr. Aldridge.

The resolutions of the Civil Service Board which Gov. Morton approved, are the following. They set forth clearly the violation of the law:

Whereas, The Governor on April 15, 1895, approved the classification under the civil service laws of all the subordinate positions in the Department of Public Works, as presented by the Civil Service Commission; and

Whereas, In misapprehension of the purport of such classification, the Superintendent of Public Works subsequent to the date thereof, appointed fifty-one persons in violation of law, or of the rules classifications and regulations made in pursuance of law, and of which classification he was duly notified; and

Whereas, The Civil Service Commission on May 20, 1895, certified in writing to the Controller, in accordance with Section 7 of the Civil Service act, the names of the persons so illegally appointed; and

Whereas, This commission understands that, because of such certification, the Controller has refused to draw his warrant for the payment of the salaries or compensation of any said persons so appointed or employed; and

Whereas, The Superintendent of Public Works has represented to this commission that he made such appointments in misapprehension of the provisions of law, and in the belief that the only persons in his department subject to examination were the clerks in the office, and has asked that this commission take such action as would enable the Controller to issue the necessary warrants for the payment of such salaries or compensation; and

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this commission, the law makes no provision by which the relief asked for can be given; that there having been no application to this commission by the Superintendent for an examination to fill the positions of twenty-one Inspectors included in the appointments made by him, and in consequence there being no present eligible list for such positions, the Superintendent is not required under the provisions of Civil Service Rule 38 to make temporary appointments of such Inspectors, after non-competitive examinations and until such eligible list can be prepared; and that all the clerical positions in such Department of Public Works, including collectors of statistics and their clerks, must be made by certification from the eligible lists for clerkships in the office of this commission.

While the only action of Gov. Morton thus far has been the approval of the resolutions, there is good authority for the statement that he has pretty strong feeling on the matter, and disapproves of any attempt to overlook or ignore the violation of the civil service rules. It is further said that after the Commissioner began to make his appointments, there was an attempt made to adjust the matter so that no public scandal might develop.

When Superintendent Aldridge was before the Civil Service Board to-day his attitude was such as to lead the Commissioners to think that he proposes to test the constitutionality of the civil service rules which put the positions in his department into the competitive lists.

SUPT. ALDRIDGE'S POSITION.

He Insists that the Civil Service Board Has No Power Over Him.

ALBANY, June 5.—Superintendent Aldridge of the Department of Public Works to-night stated his position in regard to the civil service law affecting employes along the line of the State canal as follows:

The State Civil Service Commission appearing to hold that I have infringed the rules of that body in making appointments in the Department of Public Works, I wish to say to the public to state my position in relation thereto.

However admirable the civil service may be as applied to some branches of the public service, I have no belief, nor do I now believe, that the rules may be applied to the Department of Public Works, either with advantage to the employes of the department or with good results to the public service. In support of my position in this regard, I would point to the fact that not until a few months ago was the question of bringing this department under the rules even thought of by the most ardent civil service reformer, and I assumed that they then understood the nature of the employment demanded by the department.

What I have thus far said has to do with my own opinion, which, while I am very willing to make it known, did not actuate me in the performance of the duties of my office, and was not stamped as irregular. I have held from the start, and still believe the position I took the correct one, that the commission acted without authority when it classified the employes in the Department of Public Works. The new constitution, as did the old, expressly clothes the Superintendent of Public Works with authority to name all employes in his department who are not under the control of the State Engineer. The duties of the Superintendent, as laid down in the old constitution, were passed upon by the Court of Appeals, Chief Judge Ruger writing the opinion, which was concurred in by a full bench. The Court then held that the Superintendent of Public Works was supreme in his power of appointment and removing employes under him, he alone to be the judge of the efficiency of such appointees.

As is well known, the people of the State of New-York voted last Fall to continue the Superintendent in this power, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention having transferred the provision relating to the matter of appointments in the department from the old to the new Constitution.

My position from the first has been, and it is the position held also by some of the very best constitutional lawyers of the State, that the Constitution thus leaves this department free of the civil service until such time as the Legislature, by special act, brings it within that board's powers. The Department of Public Works, as a department, was created by the old Constitution as an improved method in the management of the canals. There is an express grant of power therein, and I hold that that power is not taken away by any general provisions.

"The duties of the Civil Service Board, as laid down in the new Constitution, are explicit, but they do not give that board the power to abrogate another Constitutional provision. That this view of the case is the one most generally taken by constitutional lawyers and by foremost civil service reformers as well as by members of the last Legislature, is shown by the fact that the Senate passed (and the lower house would have passed had it not been that the measure reached it in the closing hours of the session) a bill which specifically placed the Department of Public Works and all other branches of the public service under the civil service rules. I refer to the bill reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. That this so-called O'Connor bill was especially desired by the civil service reformers is an acknowledgment that such legislation was needed, before the board, which has now assumed to act, could have any authority in the premises. Until such bill, or one looking to the same ends, is placed upon the statute books, the Department of Public Works is not amenable to the civil service, and I firmly believe that if any of the appointees who are affected by the decision of the board made to-day were to test the matter, (as did Thomas G. Killeen, in 1888, when the Court of Appeals passed upon the question as to the board's power over the Department,) that court would again decide, as it then decided, that the Superintendent of Public Works is charged by the Constitution with a full power of appointment, and is made a judge of the sufficiency of the qualifications of appointees in the department.

That I have not made my position in the matter known before is due to the fact that when the question of classifying the employes in the department was first raised, I was led to believe from a statement made by a member of the Civil Service Commission that it was only the clerks in the department office here at Albany, who would be affected by the classification. While, at the time, I held the same opinion as now regarding the authority of the Civil Service Commission over this department, I thought it better to make no protest, since a commission thus had specifically stated that none but the clerks in the office here came under the rules.

To illustrate the difficulties of the situation as now created by the action of the commission,

KITCHEN FURNISHING

COOKING UTENSILS, MOULDS, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, AND GLASS, REFRIGERATORS, HOUSECLEANING ARTICLES.

LEWIS & CONGER

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I might point to the fact that no examination of applicants for positions, such as were to be filled, has been held during the present year, though it is claimed the department became subject to the Civil Service law on Jan. 1. There is, to be sure, a so-called general eligible list of clerks, though no names have been certified to me. But were I to choose from this list, as I am given to understand the Commission would have me do, it would be impossible, for instance, to secure a collector for Rochester or Buffalo, who lives nearer to either of these cities than Binghamton.

The salaries for the positions now in question range fro $1,800 for the Collector of Statistics at Buffalo to $700 at Rochester, and down as low as $400 at many other points. The term of employment is brief, as the canals are open only about six months of the year. An eligible list made up from all over the State might and would today result in requiring a man from Binghamton to take service at Buffalo or Rochester, there being none on the list who live nearer to these cities. The compensation paid collectors and their clerks would not make it worth their while to change their places of residence for a brief term of service yearly, and none but an inferior class of men could be induced to undertake the service.

While thus stating the facts and the principle which has governed my action, I think it proper to declare that I have been actuated by perfect good faith, and a desire to secure to the public the best possible results, for there is probably no one in the service of the State who is more deeply interested than I am in a successful administration of the Department of Public Works.

ACCUSED OF CRUELTY TO BOYS

BERNARD ABRAHAMS HELD FOR TRIAL IN SPECIAL SESSIONS.

He Is ex-Superintendent of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery—Charged with Beating Three Youths.

Bernard Abrahams, ex-Superintendent of the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Children's Protectory, at One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Southern Boulevard, was held in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday in $300 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions on charges of assaulting Joseph Bernstein, thirteen years old, of 25 Pitt Street; Louis Prager, ten years old of 313 Rivington Street, and Charles Polowetsky, twelve years old, of 332 Cherry Street.

Rabbi Morris Epstein, who was appointed on June 2 to succeed Abrahams as Superintendent, presented a letter to Justice Martin, signed M. Alexander, President of the Finance Committee, notifying him of his appointment. The letter stated that Abrahams no longer had any authority over the children, and directed him to prevent Abrahams taking any of the boys from the institution for any purposes.

Abrahams said in reply that he had received no notice of his removal and was still in charge.

Joseph Bernstein testified that he had been in the institution for four years. He was picking flowers in a lot near the institution on May 24 with Prager and Polowetsky, and failed to hear the breakfast bell. When they went in they joined the other boys at breakfast. A few moments later Abrahams beat them with a stick, and locked them up in a coal bin in the cellar, after tieing them by the hands to a gas pipe. About an hour later, Bernstein testified, John Mendoza, a teacher, and the watchman, Samuel Brachfeld, let them out and took them to the kitchen, where they were given their breakfast. Later in the day Bernstein said he and Prager ran away. Mendoza corroborated young Bernstein and said he found marks of the beating on each of the boys' backs and red marks made by the rope on Bernstein's wrists.

Brachfeld and Annie Kovitch, a servant, corroborated the previous testimony. When the servant was put on the stand Epstein was asked to interpret.

"I won't have that man!" shouted Abrahams, "he is a conspirator. This whole thing is a conspiracy."

Finally a man named Marcus, who said he was a friend of all concerned, was produced, and the examination proceeded.

The Kovitch girl said she did not see the boys whipped, but saw the marks on them, and testified to removing the rope. When cross-examined by Justice Martin young Bernstein said the rope was not tied tight enough to hurt him, but that the beating bruised him badly. He also said Abrahams had beaten him twice before for trivial offenses, leaving marks on him each time.

Here Abrahams protested against the charge of cruelty, and asked leave to question the boy. Justice Martin objected, but the defendant persisted, and asked:

"Do you know what I am?"

"You are the Superintendent," was the reply.

"What are my duties toward you?"

"To whip me when I am bad."

Justice Martin interrupted Abrahams, and accused him of cruelty and brutality.

"I have never cruelly or willfully punished a boy in my life," Abrahams shouted.

"You have no right to treat this boy or any other boy cruelly," Justice Martin said, severely.

"It was not cruel," Abrahams shouted again. "I had to maintain discipline."

"You are paid by the city to teach these children, and yet you put them in the public schools," the Justice continued.

"Yes, I do; and teach them, too."

"What do you teach them?" asked the Justice.

"Morality," Abrahams shouted in answer.

"You do? I admire your methods," observed the Justice.

Abrahams began a long harangue, but was interrupted by the Justice, who said:

"You are not here to make speeches."

"I want to vindicate my character," cried Abrahams.

"You can do that in the court where you will be tried."

Justice Martin then ordered a formal complaint to be taken.

Prager and Polowetsky were called, and gave testimony similar to that of Bernstein, and were corroborated in every detail by Mendoza, Brachfeld, and the Kovitch girl. Mendoza testified further to having seen Abrahams strike one of the boys in the breakfast room, but could not tell which one of them it was.

Rabbi Epstein said he saw Abrahams enter the breakfast room with a stick, and, after beating the boys, drag them from the room, saying: "Come down in the cellar. Don't you cry in here."

After further testimony, Abrahams was fully committed, and the boys were turned over to William H. King of the Gerry society, who had investigated the case and instituted the proceedings.

Cutlers Against a Superstition.

From The London Daily News.

The French cutlers established in the town of Langres are determined to call attention by every means in their power to the absurdity of the superstition about presents of knives "cutting friendship." The belief, they allege, no doubt with some show of reason, is injurious to their trade. Among the wedding gifts presented to a newly married couple, for instance, one never sees any knives, although metal articles of other kinds are never wanting. The Langres cutlers have, therefore, begged the French Minister of Public Works, M. Dupuy-Dutemps, to accept a little present of two fancy knives and a pocketknife of fine workmanship. M. Dupuy-Dutemps has graciously accepted the gift without sending the traditional penny or halfpenny in exchange, with which the superstitious ordinarily seek to disguise the nature of such a transaction.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Jackson, Mich., June 5.—The plant of the Collins Manufacturing Company, which manufactured carriages, carts, road wagons, &c., was burned. Loss, $175,000; insurance, $100,000.

Warsaw, N. Y., June 5.—The Crystal Salt Works at Salt Vale were burned. The works have been burned every three years since ——tion, nine years ago. The loss is about $40,000.

Woodstock, Ontario, June 5.—Thomas Cole's dry goods, crockery, and tinware store was burned. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $5,000.

Detroit, Mich., June 5.—The plant of the Detroit Wooden Novelty Company were burned. Loss, $50,000; partly insured.

THE WATERVLIET FACTORY

A Great Twelve-Inch Gun in Process of Completion.

PECULIARITIES OF THE GREAT GUN

Other Weapons that Are Now Being Constructed at the Big Factory Built at Watervliet.

WATERVLIET, N. Y., June 5.—The big gun factory here, where the Government makes its monster guns for coast defense, and its motors and field pieces, has just now a gun of new pattern in course of completion. It is of twelve-inch calibre, and when it is completed will have the distinction of being the longest gun ever turned out from the Watervliet Arsenal.

It will, however, have other and more really important characteristics, which make it an object of interest to the army, not less than to the officers who are charged with the making of it. It is to be a nickel-steel gun. It is the first which has been attempted by the army, although the navy has conducted an experiment in this line which has proved generally satisfactory.

Tht nickel-steel monster has reached that stage in its assembling where it has taken on a formidable appearance. It lies upon the floor at the lower end of the 1,200 or more feet of "bristling cannon," which adorn the big workshop. It is the last of some orders for twelve-inch guns to which the factory has been devoting its energies in recent months. In the absence of an appropriation from Congress which will allow the construction of a sixteen-inch gun, this nickel-steel gun will be pointed to as the largest of the output since the Watervliet factory was built. While the army officers here do not regard it with the pride and satisfaction with which they would a sixteen-inch gun, still, inasmuch as it breaks the record in its own way, it is one of the objects of interest in the factory.

The tube of this gun is of nickel-steel, such as has been heard of for the last six or eight years in the navy. This material will stand a greater strain than the usual steel forgings. It will be able to give a greater muzzle velocity to its shot. Its method of construction is different from that of the other twelve-inch guns. The general length of the twelve-inch is about 35 calibres, or 35 feet. This gun will be 40 calibres long, or 40 feet, from breech to muzzle. The jacket for this gun is unusually long, and the construction differs from the other twelve-inch guns in that, instead of assembling the jacket on the tube, a series of hoops is shrunk on, ranging from the tube from breech to muzzle. After this, a very long jacket, a single forging nearly two-thrids the length of the entire gun, is shrunk on, and after this, another layer of long hoops.

Besides this nickel-steel gun there are in evidence the last of an order for fifteen guns of this calibre which was given some years ago. Eight have been sent to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. The others are now in the factory, nearly completed, however, together presenting such a collection of guns for this size as is not often seen. Three of them, when a correspondent of The New-York Times went through the shop recently, were lying beside the track which runs through the factory. They were only waiting for the big cranes to lift them to the specially constructed cars, which will build start for Sandy Hook. There is a degree of exactness in the making of these big guns that is wonderful. Upon the muzzle of each gun, its weight, its calibre, and the time and place of its manufacture are inscribed. These numbers, which were awaiting shipment—the twelve-inch monsters—were so nearly alike in size that there was a difference of but five pounds in their weight. This in a mass of steel weighing, say, 115,000 pounds, represents a degree of nicety in construction which is nowhere reached by the watchmaker. The variation is one three-hundredth of 1 per cent. When it is considered that this degree of nicety in construction is reached with lathes which handle guns 40 feet long and with other tools of like monster proportions, the fact appears even more wonderful.

There are four others of the original order of fifteen which are well advanced toward completion. Three of them are all assembled, and will be completed during this fiscal year. One gun of this order, which is just behind the others, is a wreck. This occurred during the earlier stages of its construction, and because of this accident several very interesting experiments were conducted. When the first attempt was made to shrink on its jacket, the latter, which is a forging of no trifling size in a single piece, stuck fast. After some time, however, the jacket was taken off, by essentially a reversing of the operations by which it was put on. Then it was put on again. The final completion will probably follow some time next Fall.

There are two other twelve-inch guns well under way. They are of slightly different construction from most guns of this calibre. The hoops are larger, and consequently there are fewer of them. They are entirely assembled, and work is in progress on the boring and turning. Work on seven other twelve-inch guns of the latest model has just been begun. These differ from the others in that the size of all the hoops has been much increased, which permits of a corresponding reduction in numbers. This change has been made possible by the advance in the art of forging, which permits of much greater masses of steel now being turned out than formerly. Although with these latest models there are fewer pieces to be adjusted, it has been found that the time required for assembling one of the newer pattern guns is about the same as for one of the old pattern. The larger and heavier hoops require greater care and longer time in turning.

The factory has been doing considerable ten-inch work. One order for eleven guns is just approaching completion. A second order of nine guns is well along, and will probably be finished some time in the latter part of this year, and work has just begun on a recently given order for five more. No very great advances will probably be made till the latter part of this year.

Two of the ten-inch guns were being loaded on cars preparatory to their trip to Sandy Hook, where their proof firing was to be done, when The New-York Times's correspondent was in the shop.

Five eight-inch guns are in the factory, completed, except fitting the sights, which is now in progress. Five others are nearly assembled, and will be finished this year, and on nine others work is just commencing. In addition to the seacoast cannon, seven twelve-inch mortars of steel have been completed during the last Winter, also twenty-five three and two-tenth-inch rifles and twenty-five three and six-tenth-inch howitzers were finished. A second lot of each is approaching completion.

It is noticed that each of the orders for the seacoast defense guns is arranged so that one lot of guns follows along after others of the same calibre in such a manner that as the first is entirely completed the second will be about half finished and the third lot will just be taken up, thus enabling all the machines to be kept in operation and the product turned out in the most economical manner.

Some improvements have been made at the post at Watervliet. The office has within a few days been moved from the old building, down near the original arsenal buildings, to a comfortable new brick building especially built for it, near the principal factory. Major Isaac Arnold, the commandant of the post, and Capt. Hobbs have their headquarters here. The construction office in the factory is in charge of Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, one of the board of army officers which selected the Krag-Jörgensen rifle for the regular infantry.

Some labor agitators recently tried to work up a sentiment among workingmen by making complaint that the Government in its works of improvement was cutting wages—paying 25 cents a day less to common laborers than the same work commanded from private firms. This caused a little tempest in a teapot.

The appropriation for making the improvement was small, and insufficient to complete the work. Major Arnold determined how much work must be done, and then directed that laborers who cared to work at a rate which would allow it to be continued would be employed so long as the money lasted. If they did not see fit to do so, it was optional with them. It became a question of no work or work for $1.25, and very naturally the men were glad to accept the latter alternative. Then the labor agitators began, and after the customary windy arguments, work progressed as if nothing had happened.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—W. Haviland of Tebo's yacht basin has had plans made for a one-rater, which will be built at once, and will meet the imported boats Wave and Shrimp. She will be built after very much the same general style as the two well-known boats, excepting that she will be distinctively American and will have a centreboard instead of a fin. It is said that the board will be something entirely new and novel in this line, which, while the principle has been tried and found correct, is, nevertheless, somewhat of an experiment. Her lines, it is said, will be finer drawn in places and somewhat easier on the whole than either of the other boats, while both her displacement and wetted surface will be greater.

—The Regatta Committee of the Olympic Yacht Club has made final arrangements for the club's open event, on June 16, at which there will be races for the following classes: Class A, sloops from 26 to 30 feet; Class B, sloops under 20 feet; Class C, open sloops under 26 feet; Class D, open cats under 25 feet; Class E, cabin cats under 25 feet; Class F, cat skiffs under 18 feet; Class G, Whitehall boats. The start will be made from Long Island, Erie Basin, at 10 o'clock A. M. Entries will be received until 9 A. M. on day of race, at boat house, Long Dock.

Mr. D. B. Burnham's thirty-eight-foot naphtha launch ran to New-London yesterday from Newport in five hours. Her owner is abroad, cruising to New-York. The launch was new last year, is enrolled in the Newport Club, and is named after Mr. Burnham's niece, Sue Fish. She has a ten-horse-power engine, and her run from Newport shows her to be a fast one.

—Mr. G. L. Hubbard's fine steam yacht Kalelah, New-York Yacht Club, being made ready for commission at New-London, and will fly her owner's colors in a week or so. She is a Herreshoff boat, comparatively new, and is very fast. Mr. Hubbard has leased the Hall cottage at the Pequot, and, with his family, will pass the Summer there.

—The steam yacht Unquorra, New-York Yacht Club, recently purchased by John Hall of Hartford from the O. B. Jennings estate, is at New-London for inspection of her boilers. Mr. Hall recently sold the steamer Ladoga because that craft was a little too small.

—A big gang of men is at work on Mr. W. Cass Ledyard's schooner yacht Montauk, at Morgan's yard, New-London, getting her ready to go into commission about the 15th inst. Capt. Henry Thompson will be at the wheel of the Montauk again this season.

—W. Gould Brokaw's new steel yacht Amorita was launched yesterday morning by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, at Wilmington, Del. The yacht is 90 feet long. She will leave for New-York in about three weeks.

—The schooner yacht Brunhilde, New-York Yacht Club, will be in commission in a week or so. She has been chartered by President McIntyre of the Dows Stores, New-York. David King, Jr., is her owner.

—Banker A. H. Olmsted of Hartford has taken a handsome naphtha launch, the Owaneco, to New-London. Mr. Olmsted has a cottage at Eastern Point, where, with his family, he will spend the season.

—Steam yacht Eleanor, Mr. W. A. Slater, built at Bath last year, is on her way home. She will arrive at San Francisco about the 7th of July, where the Slater party will leave her and return by rail.

—The Vigilant has unbent her big mainsail and is now ready for her new boom and gaff. The spars will be brought down from City Island.

—Ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney is looking for a steam yacht, and has inspected the Columbia, Utowana, and Stranger.

—The Dungeness, Mrs. Carnegie's steam yacht, is going to Tebo's, to be

EXERCISES AT WEST POINT

A Dark, Murky Day for the Cadets to Pretend to Enjoy.

NO SIGNS OF DISPLEASURE SHOWN

What a New Cadet Receives on Becoming a Member of the Military Academy and How It Is Paid For.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 5.—Dark, misty weather greeted the cadets on the fourth day of their examinations, as they answered reveille call at 5:30 o'clock this morning.

There is no weather clerk at West Point, but Dr. Saunders has a method of telling the near approach of rain, which, though old, is absolutely reliable. The doctor, who is one of the finest looking men on the post, patronized a shoemaker in his younger days when all lads are more or less susceptible to the mild blandishments of shoemakers. This Crispin fitter the doctor with shoes that clung so affectionately to his toes as to leave corns, which salves and plasters have since failed to remove. At the approach of rain, shooting sensations start in the smallest toes and travel

Cadet Harry Burgess.
Working hard for first place.

rapidly upward toward the spine. The weather gauge is then in order, and the strength of the sensations denotes the probable velocity of the storm. If the doctor's prognostications are correct, a rainstorm is well east of the Rocky Mountains, and will reach here shortly.

The different sections of the lower classes are not yet through with their examinations. Philosophy is still to be explained by the second class. Prof. Michie is head of this department, and for the next two days under his searching gaze many a heart will sink. The Professor bears a strong resemblance to he late Gen. Grant, and during the Gerenarl's lifetime had often been mistaken for him. He is a rigid examiner, and the cadet who "fesses out cold" before him knows that his hopes for a brilliant military career are forever blighted.

Capt. Lawrence F. Bruff is conducting the examination in ordnance and gunnery. The Captain is the chief instructor in this department. It is his second term at West Point, which goes to show how satisfactorily he has filled the position. Lieut. Edwin T. Babbitt and Henry A. Todd are his assistants.

The usual preparations for moving are rapidly going on by the officers who have been ordered away. As soon as an officer has his quarters fixed up comfortably an order to change posts reaches him, and his household effects are pulled to pieces again. Uncle Sam has a peculiar fashion of hustling his defenders about in the most unceremonious manner. For their convenience what cares he? The order "prepare to go" sometimes comes as a thunderbolt from a clear sky. Then comes the word "go" and a home is broken up. This, of course, is necessary in military affairs. To have an officer settle in one spot, like a barnacle on a rock, would not be conducive to the best interests of the service. It is, nevertheless, a hardship for many of the officers who have large families to be shifted from one side of the continent to the other every four years. It is the officers' wives who feel most deeply the inconvenience of the system. Cherished friends are separated and by the time new acquaintances are made another detail is received, and the dreaded moving is again repeated.

The professors here are not removed until the age limit compels their retirement. The professor of law is an exception. Peter S. Michie is now the senior professor at the academy. Professors whose services exceed that of twelve years are nominated for rank of Colonel, and all other professors the assimilated rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Prof. Michie was appointed head of the department of natural and experimental philosophy in Februkary, 1871. Prof. Charles W. Larned was made head of the department of drawing in 1878. Prof. Edgar W. Bass took charge of the mathematical department in 1878, and two years ago Wright P. Edgerton was appointed associate professor in the same department. Samuel E. Tillman succeeded Col. Kendrick as professor of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology in 1880. Dr. William M. Postlethwaite, who is Chaplain to the Corps of Cadets, was appointed professor of history, geography, and ethics in 1881.

Col. Wheeler was succeeded by James Mercer as professor of civil and military engineering in 1884. The Chair of Law is occupied only four years by any professor. Edwin W. Clous, who has held it for the last four years, holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and is a Deputy Judge Advocate of the United States Army. Col. Clous will go to Governors Island in August, and will be succeeded here by Major George B. Davis. Col. Clous is one of the best-versed officers in military and civil law in the army.

For years past the academy band has been far from satisfactory, and a strong effort is now being made to have it increased from sixty-four to forty musicians. After years of experimenting, a capable leader has at last been secured, and Prof. Conterno promises to bring it to a very high standard if he can only get the material. The authorities here hope that something will soon be accomplished. The Board of Visitors will, no doubt, recommend in its report that extra musicians be employed.

The Commissary Department is busy getting new uniforms ready for the incoming plebe class. Those who passed the March examinations will be supplied with uniforms at once. Candidates who have not yet passed will not receive the gray suit until a certificate of mental and physical perfection is given them by the examining boards. The expense of a candidate after reporting and prior to admission is $10. Immediately after being admitted an outfit uniform that costs $90 will be provided for him. One of the conditions of admission is that this amount shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the Military Academy. The moment a cadet is admitted to the academy his pay begins. Five hundred and forty dollars a year is the compensation allowed for each cadet. He never handles any of this, however, as the Treasurer pays all his expenses. If a cadet wants to buy candy for his best girl he respectfully submits a written request, stating the nature of the purchase he desires to make. This goes to his company officer, who indorses it. Then it goes to the commandant, adjutant, treasurer, and finally to the Superintendent, who grants or disapproves of the expenditure. In case it is approved, the Treasurer issues a check which informs Mr. Denton, the restaurant keeper, that the Superintendent permits Cadet Sweet to contract a debt of whatever amount is mentioned, and that the voucher or check properly signed by Cadet Sweet, when presented at the Treasurer's office, is good for the amount of the debt contracted. A cadet who runs ahead of his income has little chance of getting a candy permit granted. No cadet is permitted to receive money or any other supplies from his parents or from any other person without the sanction of the Superintendent.

Each plebe, when he enters the academy, is supplied with two pairs of shoes, one pair of arctics, six face and two bathing towels, a mattress, pillow, two pillow cases, four sheets, two blankets, one comfortable or quilted bedcover, a wash bowl, tumbler, bottle of indelible ink, clothes brush or whisk broom, hair brush, tooth brush, nail brush, shaving brush and mug, shoe brush, razor, razor strop, two pairs of suspenders, six white shirts and two night shirts, half a dozen Summer undershirts and the same number of Winter undershirts, six pairs of Summer drawers, six pairs of Winter drawers, the same number of Summer and Winter socks, six pocket handkerchiefs, six pairs of cuffs, twelve linen collars, six pairs of white gloves, two sets of white belts, one chair, a penknife, an account book, and a trunk.

The visitors registered at the hotel to-day were Mrs. William Creden and family, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richards, Boston; Mrs. N. K. Brookfield, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McKibbon, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Willis, New-York; Bishop William Lawrance and the Misses Lawrance, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Charles, Chicago; Mr. William H. Harper and Miss Harper, Chicago.

Cadet Harry Burgess, who is making a close run for the head of his class, is twenty-three years old. He was appointed from Mississippi, and entered the academy in June, 1891. He was graduated from the Starkville Agricultural and Mechanical College at the head of his class. He still has a fighting chance for the lead, but will probably be a close second.

The arrival of Secretary Lamont here this evening was hailed with delight by the cadets. The usual salute greeted him as he came upon the plains. The Secretary, with Mrs. Lamont and Col. John M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings at Washington, arrived at Garrisons a little before 4 o'clock. The ferryboat Highlander was in waiting, and the Secretary's party went aboard.

To a correspondent of The New-York Times the Secretary said that he could only remain over night at West Point. He will leave to-morrow on an early train, as his presence in Washington Friday morning is imperative, the death of Secretary Gresham having upset all plans. Gen. Ruggles will take the Secretary's place and distribute the diplomas to the graduates.

Secretary Lamont looked the picture of good health. He told The Times's correspondent that no successor to Secretary Gresham had yet been named. Col. O. H. Ernst, Superintendent; Adjt. J. M. Carson, Jr., and Lieut. Matthew C. Butler awaited the Secretary's arrival on the West Point dock. As soon as the gangplank was lowered the Secretary's party left the boat, and were warmly welcomed by the officers. Secretary and Mrs. Lamont entered the first carriage with Col. Ernst. The second carriage was occupied by Col. Wilson, Adjt. Carson, and Lieut. Butler. The carriages went slowly up the hill to where the cadets stood in full regimentals, ready to receive them. A salute of twenty-one guns thundered over the plains. The cadets, under command of Col. Willis, presented arms, and the Secretary lifted his hat. The battalion formed an escort, and, headed by the band, marched through Professor's Row to the hotel. After escorting the Secretary to the hotel the cadets marched across the plains and disbanded. The party went to their rooms, but in a few minutes returned to the waiting carriages and went to the Riding Hall.

The exercise for this afternoon was in the school of the trooper. Capt. Parker commanded the squad. No better riding was ever witnessed in the hall. The Secretary was astonished at the marvelous dexterity displayed by the young soldiers. Forming in columns of fours, they marched around the hall, after which two platoons were formed. One platoon rested while the other was at work. Vaulting, hurdle jumping, mounting, and dismounting while the horses sped madly around the tanbarked floor, made the spectators hold their breaths. Riding two abreast, one would vault from his horse and land behind his companion. Two would stand on three horses' backs, holding each other's hands, and gallop around the hall. The most perilous feat of all was when there the cadet would vault from his horse and, landing behind his companion, would then jump clear over and land in front of him on the horse's neck. He would then vault back to his own horse.

The Secretary was delighted with the exhibition. A grand review was held on the parade ground at 6:30 o'clock. Secretary Lamont and Col. Wilson reviewed the battalion. Cadets H. A. White, Darrah, and Bigelow did the best work in the riding hall. The exercise for to-morrow will be heavy artillery seacoast battery.

Appointed to West Point.

Joseph E. Fitzgerald of 37 Oliver Street, and a pupil of St. James's School, was yesterday appointed a cadet at West Point by Congressman James J. Walsh of the Eighth Congressional District. John Conway of 35 Madison Street, also a pupil of St. James's School, was appointed alternate.

The candidates competed Decoration Day in the Second District Court room, Grand and Centre Streets, and Fitzgerald's percentage was higher than any of the others, being 86.3-10. Conway was a few points behind him. Fitzgerald will apply for admission to West Point on June 13.

FAVOR INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

Conference at Mohonk Lake of Men Opposed to War.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., June 5.—The conference for promoting international arbitration is in session here. The conference was called to order this morning by Albert K. Smiley, who delivered an address of welcome. John P. Garritt of Philadelphia was elected Chairman, Joshua L. Bailey, Treasurer, and Major Marshall H. Bright and Miss M. D. Adams, Secretaries. A Business Committee was appointed, consisting of Austin Abbott, the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman, the Rev. Dr. B. F. Trueblood, Philip C. Garritt, and President M. E. Gates of Amherst College.

Dr. Trueblood delivered the opening address. He said that the history of arbitration in this century showed that this method of settling disputes had proved to be eminently successful. He gave an historical statement of these cases and outlined the scope of the work of the conference, which, he said, he hoped might prove as successful as the Mohonk Indian conference had been.

Dr. George Dana Boardman followed with an earnest plea for arbitration as a substitute for the brute force of war.

Austin Abbott declared international arbitration to be only the carrying out between nations of the principles of law courts, where reason superseded brute force. He instanced the income-tax decision, and said that it was decided to extend the same principle of the supremacy of reason to nations in disagreement. He believed the time was ripe, and that moral sentiment sustained the movement.

Addresses were delivered in the evening by Philip C. Garritt of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston, Judge Robert Earle of the Court of Appeals, and ex-Judge W. H. Arnoux of New-York.

The session will continue Thursday and Friday.

The Peninsular Cannot Sail.

The steamship Peninsulav, with a number of passengers and a general cargo, with Lisbon, Portugal, as its destination, was about to sail from Erie Basin Tuesday afternoon when Deputy United States Marshall Koch libeled the vessel. He told the Captain that he could not leave until he had furnished a bond for $30,000.

Patrick Foley, a stevedore employed on the steamship, who was injured last Saturday, has sued the owners for $15,000. The bond had not been furnished last night, and the passengers were greatly annoyed at the delay.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont is at the Clarendon.

—Capt. Evan P. Howell of Atlanta, Ga., is at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Congressman Samuel B. Dick of Pennsylvania is at the Waldorf.

—Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica is at the Hoffman.

—Justice Horace Gray of the United States Supreme Court is at the Holland.

—Ralph Raggaley of Pittsburg, and Hiram Tompkins of Saratoga are at the Windsor.

—John A. Kasson, formerly United States Minister to Germany, is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Baron de Batz of Paris and Viscountess de Cibour of Washington are at the Brunswick.

—Captain George C. Remey, United States Navy, and Hamilton Fish are at the Murray Hill.

—Dr. D. Bergin, member of the Canadian Parliament; Lieutenant Commander Juan S. Attwell, of the Argentine Legation at Washington, and Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati are at the Gilsey.

POND'S EXTRACT

ANTISEPTIC,
COOLING,
COMFORTING.

CONDITION OF CORDAGE

President Sturgis on the United States Company's Affairs.

HIS REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS

Heavy Losses on Binder Twine Last Year — The Working Capital Impaired by $1,795,000— A Persistent Obstacle.

President F. K. Sturgis of the United States Cordage Company will in a day or two issue a circular to the bond and stock holders of the company containing an abstract of his report to the Directors and showing the condition of the business on May 1.

He recites that, on Jan. 1, 1894, the United States Cordage Company began business with a working capital nominally of about $3,000,000, but actually consisting of $1,197,624 in cash, $1,572,964 in merchandise and accounts, and $370,527 in its own securities, at the market value at that time. From the outset, complications of many kinds beset the management, most of them legacies from, or the natural outcome of, the failure of the National Cordage Company.

First among these was the provision in the reorganization plan prohibiting the United States Cordage Company from making binder twine during the year 1894. The purpose of this was to allow the sale without competition of about 18,000 tons of twine held by bankers as security for debts of the old company. This was nearly one-half of the entire requirements of the country for a year. The new company was charged with the duty of selling this twine without cost to the bankers. This has been a heavy expense, and the twine itself constantly depressed the market to a distressing extent. As a matter of fact, only a few of these goods were marketed in 1894.

The company found this obstacle still confronting it at the beginning of the present year. To separate the old goods from those which the company was permitted to manufacture this year, a selling department for the bankers' twine was established at Chicago, and large sales have recently been effected through that agency. It is obvious, President Sturgis says, that, instead of binder twine being a source of profit to the company, it has been a heavy expense and serious loss. Overproduction of rope by the National Cordage Company has had a similar effect upon the cordage trade, and competition of old goods has forced the price of new ones steadily downward.

Another unfortunate factor, Mr. Sturgis says, was the market for hemp, which became unsalable and declined so that the company has had to struggle against a flooded market for merchandise and an over-importation of raw material. Manilla hemp has declined from 5¼ cents per pound in January, 1894, to 4¼ cents on May 1 of this year, and sisal hemp from 3⅞ cents to 2½ cents.

The operating expenses of the company were found excessive, and sweeping reductions were made at once. Still, the cost of operating is excessive, because of the large number of idle mills. The company owns at least fifteen or sixteen more than can be economically employed, and it costs $100,000 a year to protect, insure, and care for them.

The fixed charges of the company in 1894, Mr. Sturgis says, were 6 per cent. on $7,500,000, to which must be added $100,000, for the cost of caring for the idle mills, and also current expenses.

The company was compelled to pay out during the first year of its existence $400,000 on account of underlying liens upon various properties. The reorganization committee had also laid aside funds of the company to take up these liens, but they could not be sold; hence the working capital had to be drawn upon. It appears therefore that the profits of the company had to be drawn upon to the extent of $900,000, equal to about 40 per cent. of its cash working capital during the first year.

During the Spring of 1894, Mr. Sturgis continues, large amounts of hemp were bought, injudiciously as it has proved, by the advice of certain members of the Advisory Committee, these purchases aggregating $3,132,773. The shrinkage in price approximates $500,000. The company's loans on merchandise, hemps, and manufacturing goods aggregated at one time $2,235,000, but on May 1 had been reduced to $1,375,861. Since Feb. 1, the company has received 61,671 bales of manila hemp, for which it has paid $824,000. In spite of these circumstances the shrinkage in the price of manufactured products has been comparatively slight.

The business of the company has been impeded, President Sturgis says, by factitious opposition by competitors. In the case of the Deering mill, the mill and good-will were sold to the old National Cordage Company for $650,000, of which $450,000 was for the mill and $400,000 for the good-will. Mr. Deering admits that the property was never worth more than $250,000. It stood upon leased ground, for which a rental of $3,120 per annum was paid. When the National Cordage Company failed, Mr. Deering withdrew the good-will on the ground that he had no agreement with the United States Cordage Company, and built a new mill for himself. This left the company with a useless mill on another man's land, costing when idle $12,000 per annum, and with its trade diverted to a rival opponent. It was decided not to retain so valueless a piece of property; hence, it was sold back to Mr. Deering for $275,000.

The purchase of the Pearson mill is described in detail. It cost $900,000, at which price it stood upon Mr. McCormick's books. Of the purchase money $400,000 was left on mortgage and $500,000 was paid in cash. Mr. McCormick agreed to lend the company $300,000 on merchandise for eleven months, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1895. All the binder twine used by the McCormick Harvester Company was to be purchased from this mill. Its usual requirements are about 10,000 tons a year. At the ordinary manufacturing profit of a cent a pound this business appeared to be worth about $200,000, a fair return upon the purchase, without counting the value of the cordage and other business. This result has not been obtained, however, owing to unnatural trade conditions. The mill is a fine piece of property, in perfect order, and has 800 spindles.

As to the immediate financial requirements of the company, attention is called to the real estate mortgages, which are underlying liens. These in January, 1894, aggregated $1,010,000, and in the plan of reorganization it was contemplated that they should be paid out of possible profits from sales of the company's bonds. As already noted, $405,000 of these liens matured in 1894, and were liquidated out of the working capital, as only $83,500 par value of the treasury bonds could be sold to advantage. As to the working capital, it has been impaired, on April 1 of this year, by the following deductions:

Extra expenses necessary by plan of reorganization	$147,000
Underlying liens	405,000
Insurance, storage, and interest	141,000
Care of idle mills	104,000
Shrinkage losses and expenses	548,000
Mortgage interest paid and accrued	450,000
Total	$1,795,000

This shows that the working power of the company is now greatly reduced, and that the fact must be carefully provided for if the companies continue in business. The company sells one-half of all the cordage used in this country, besides supplying a large amount of binder twine, and it is believed, Mr. Sturgis says, that when business returns to its normal condition, the profits will be safe and considerable. Grave problems, however, have to be solved. The company cannot economically compete with other manufacturers and bear the expense, loss of interest, insurance, and other charges upon a large number of idle mills. These must be utilized or sold. Arrangements must be made to take care of the underlying liens other than by buying them from working capital for possible profits. They are a menace to the securities of the first mortgage bonds. A reasonable amount of working capital must also be provided.

The present time is considered a favorable one by Mr. Sturgis for the manufacture of cordage. Raw materials are at a lower figure than ever before known. The vast oversupply of goods unwisely manufactured by the National Cordage Company have been materially lessened, and cordage manufacturers throughout the country are weary of rate-cutting and warfare, and are desirous of peace.

PURE SURE

Cleveland's Baking Powder

USE A ROUNDED SPOONFUL — NOT A HEAPING SPOONFUL

THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

UNITED PRESS BRINGS SUIT

PAPERS ARE SERVED UPON CLAYTON M'MICHAEL FOR LIBEL.

He Is Proprietor of the Philadelphia North American and a Director of The Associated Press.

Clayton McMichael, proprietor of The Philadelphia North American, and a Director in the Associated Press, was served with a complaint in this city yesterday in a libel suit brought by the United Press, in the Supreme Court, the amount sued for being $100,000.

The publication complained of appeared in the issue of The North American dated June 1. After summarizing the points which are libelous, the complaint concludes:

"That the said article, matter, and words as aforesaid, in so far as they stated or insinuated that the plaintiff proposed to give up its business to the Associated Press or to any other person or persons, or that the plaintiff proposed to repudiate its contracts, abandon its friends and allies, and turn over its business to a rival organization or to any other person or persons whatsoever, or that the plaintiff's business was organized and conducted as a stockjobbing concern and not legitimately; or that the plaintiff's revenues were dishonestly and unlawfully obtained; or that the news furnished and delivered by the plaintiff to its clients and subscribers was inaccurate and untrustworthy; or that the plaintiff has been guilty of lying, deceit, and libel, and of using improper and unlawful methods to discredit and injure the Associated Press; or that the plaintiff is behindhand in obtaining its news and delivering the same, and hence that it is of little, if any, value; or that the plaintiff is only was on June 1, 1895, doing practically no business beyond the Rocky Mountains, and that the business which it was doing was with three or four papers of no financial standing or respectability, and which had been refused admission or discarded by a rival organization; or that the only source from which the plaintiff derives its foreign news was the Central News of London, and that the news of the said Central News was untrustworthy and inaccurate, and that the foreign news dispatches of this plaintiff obtained by the said Central News were also likewise untrustworthy and inaccurate; or that the plaintiff is now subjected solely to the financial burden of supporting the said Central News; or that the plaintiff is now or ever has been in a state of panic, or believed itself financially unable to continue its business, and desired to associate itself with or merge its own business in that of a rival; or that the plaintiff was willing to agree to surrender the control and management of its business to a rival organization or to any other person or persons whatsoever; or that the plaintiff was ready and willing to repudiate and abandon its obligations and contracts, to forsake its allies, and to remodel and revolutionize its entire business or any part of it; was the plaintiff was ready to agree to coerce and to use its influence with its members, clients, and allies into paying money to others which they were under no legal or moral obligation to pay at all; or that the plaintiff was willing to give up its name and organization and to go out of business; or that the news service of the plaintiff was of an inferior character and not worth the price paid for it, and that the plaintiff was in receipt of no revenue from any source other than four New-York newspapers, were false, scandalous, defamatory, and libelous, and the plaintiff avers that it was never guilty of any of the infamous and disgraceful acts that are stated or insinuated in said article."

Editor Birmingham Arrested.

Ernest F. Birmingham, editor of The Fourth Estate, was arrested yesterday on a charge of criminal libel brought by the United Press. He was taken before Justice McMahon, and upon examination being waived he was paroled in the custody of his counsel to furnish $500 ball. The libel complained of by the United Press was printed in the issue of The Fourth Estate of May 30. Mr. Birmingham was released on bail furnished by Leander Crail.

POLICEMAN CAVANAGH GETS A SURPRISE

Proprietor Newburger Confounds Him at an Excise Board Hearing.

The Excise Board yesterday dismissed the complaint against Stephen Newburger, proprietor of the Audubon Hotel, Washington and Lafayette Avenues, or, as it is commonly known, "French" Boulevard, and censured Patrolman Cavanagh of the Thirty-second Precinct, who was the principal witness for the complainant.

The policeman testified that he visited the house last May, on the occasion of a reception. He described with much detail how a pretty girl threw her arms around an old man's neck, and kissed him.

David M. Newberger, counsel for the proprietor, created a sensation by producing the "old man"—Edward P. Furlong, a respectable business man and a permanent guest of the hotel. Mr. Furlong testified that, on the occasion referred to, his daughter was giving a birthday party at the hotel and the women there were his daughter's guests. He said that when he entered the room his daughter rushed up to him and gave him a kiss, as she had often done. He indignantly resented the officer's insinuations as to the character of the people present. His statement was corroborated. In announcing the decision, Commissioner Woodman, referring to this incident, said: "It would be an outrage to give any other decision and thereby throw disgrace and odium on this respectable girl and her guests." He also said that the Commissioners had reason to doubt a considerable portion of Officer Cavanagh's testimony.

Testimony was introduced that Cavanagh had frequented the place while in uniform, and for weeks had been the recipient of free drinks, lunch, and cigars at Newburger's expense. The latter said Cavanagh's friendship turned to enmity when a policeman's right to receive entertainment for nothing was sharply defined by him.

After the board announced its decision, Acting Captain Kirchner told the Commissioners that if any one would furnish evidence that Cavanagh violated the rules of the department, charges would be prepared. Newburger will probably furnish material.

Driver Injured, Furniture Smashed.

A wagon loaded with furniture, driven by Willis B. Whittaker of 109 West Thirty-fourth Street, was struck last night at Bay Ridge and Tenth Avenues, Brooklyn, by Trolley Car No. 717 of the Second Avenue line. The wagon was overturned, and most of the furniture was demolished, and Whittaker's head was severely cut.

Whittaker was taken to the Norwegian Hospital. E. C. Bass, the motorman, was arrested on the charge of criminal negligence.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
FOR THURSDAY.
A wonder spread of quality in a limited quantity GUARANTEED.
THE BEST ALL-WOOL INGRAIN CARPET
From the well-known Lowell Mills, at
49 CENTS PER YARD.
Perhaps an unceasing search for opportunities and taking advantage of them as they occur will explain volumes.
We treat figures like sheep—shear them and give the wool to our patrons.
Furniture to please all.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

FIVE NEW SCHOOL TRUSTEES

MRS. WILLARD PARKER APPOINTED AMONG THE NUMBER.

Board of Education Would Have Janitors Removed from the Public School Buildings.

Five new School Trustees were appointed yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Education. They are John Nicholson, auctioneer, of 152 Canal Street, in Ward 6, for two years; Dr. James K. Hogan, 140 Henry Street, Seventh Ward, for four years; Samuel V. Constant, lawyer, of 420 West Twenty-third Street, Sixteenth Ward, for four years; Mrs. Willard Parker, 55 Fifth Avenue, Fifteenth Ward, for three years, and Miss Theresa Damon, 11 Park Avenue, Twenty-first Ward, for four years.

Miss Emma Egbert was appointed Principal of Primary School No. 58, in the Twelfth Ward. Her appointment was the result of the conference which the Trustees of the Twelfth Ward had several weeks ago with the Committee on Teachers, who threatened to take the school out of the hands of the Trustees if a proper nomination was not made at once.

The Committee on Buildings made a long report on a communication received from Mayor Strong some time ago, as to what danger school children were exposed to by contagious diseases occurring in the families of the janitors. The Mayor desired to know if it would not lessen the danger to have the janitors' apartments away from the school.

The committee reported that it would be more advisable to have the janitors living outside the school buildings, but a serious objection was the expense. The report showed that the additional expense thus incurred would be $40,080 a year. This would be decreased only by the coal and gas saved from use by the janitors. At present 103 out of the 135 school buildings have janitors occupying them.

The time lost in all the schools on account of their being closed by the Board of Health during the past five years would not mean more than half a day's loss of time for each scholar.

It was resolved to apply to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for as much of $40,000 as would be found necessary to meet the expense of removing the janitors to outside apartments.

Henry Cassidy was appointed Principal of Grammar School No. 5, and Miss Emma Schoonmaker was appointed Principal of the female department of the same school. The board expressed its opposition to the bill now before the Governor providing that public school children should study the nature of narcotics and their influences. The members of the Committee on Legislation will go to Albany to-day or to-morrow to make a protest against the bill.

In nominating Mrs. Willard Parker as Trustee, Commissioner Hubbell paid her a glowing tribute and said that the Committee on Trustees had requested her to accept the position because of her well-known adaptability for the place.

During the meeting there was present a delegation of ten women from the Women's Classes in Parliamentary Law. The women were present in response to an invitation extended by the board.

The schoolship St. Mary's will start to-day on her Summer cruise from New-London with a clean bill of health and a full complement of men and boys. A report to that effect was made to the board yesterday by Commissioner Hubbell.

SAVED A LIFE, THEN LOST HIS MIND

Frank Brennan of Flushing Will Be Taken to an Insane Asylum.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 5.—Frank Brennan, twenty-four years old, son of Patrick Brennan, became violently insane yesterday afternoon, and is now confined in a padded cell at the Town Hall awaiting commitment to an asylum. Brennan has been a driver for the Long Island Express Company at Long Island City. He would not wear hat or cap, and was exposed a great part of the day to the sun. A man jumped from the ferryboat Flushing as she entered her slip at Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday morning. Brennan was on his wagon on the boat. He jumped overboard and saved the man's life.

It is supposed that this sudden shock while he must have been suffering from the effects of the heat unbalanced his mind.

While several policemen were putting him in a cell here he overpowered them, and, gaining his freedom, rushed through the streets without coat, vest, or hat, threatening to kill any one in his way. He reached Beyer's freight boat lying at her pier near the bridge on Flushing Creek, and rushing on board dashed through the boat shrieking and tearing his clothes. The boatmen, with great difficulty, prevented him from jumping overboard. He cried out that a man had fallen overboard, and that he must save his life.

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Cottolene
It is the only protection against unprincipled competition which tries to palm off an inferior article as "*just as good.*"
There is neither dyspepsia nor indigestion in food prepared with COTTOLENE. Be sure you get the genuine. Put up in one, three and five pound tins, with the above trade mark on every tin.
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO and
Produce Exchange, New York.

DOYLE IS NOW CAPTAIN

Changes in the Management of the New-York Baseball Nine.

DAVIS TO CONTINUE AT THIRD BASE

With a New Leader the Team Wins a Game from the Tail Enders After Ten Innings of Hard Play.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 7; Louisville, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 2.
Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 13; Philadelphia, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	25	12	.676
Baltimore	18	12	.600
Cincinnati	21	15	.583
Chicago	22	16	.579
Cleveland	20	15	.571
Boston	17	13	.567
Philadelphia	18	15	.545
New-York	17	17	.500
Brooklyn	14	19	.424
Washington	14	29	.412
St. Louis	13	24	.351
Louisville	6	27	.182

The gigantic "shake-up" which has been threatened in the New-York baseball team so long has at last taken place, and it has caused a commotion almost as serious as a tempest in a teapot. The New-York Club has been playing such poor ball this season for a club that was expected to win the championship that President Friedman decided that, in justice to the public, he would finally carry his long-threatened "shake-up" into execution. Therefore the resignation of George S. Davis as manager and Captain was accepted, and John J. Doyle was appointed as his successor.

Just what effect this is going to have upon the future playing of the team it is difficult to tell, but the inference is that they will play better ball.

The club won its first game under the new management yesterday, but, then, they were pitted against the tail enders of the league, and it required a tenth inning to be played to demonstrate their superiority. It is to be hoped, however, that the change may prove beneficial.

Burke opened the game yesterday by hitting a high fly to left field, which was nicely taken by Clarke. Tiernan, in his eagerness to knock the ball out of the lot, failed to hit it at all, and walked back to the bench. Then Davis made a feeble effort, and managed to hit the ball as far as the pitcher, who retired him at first.

The Louisvilles fared no better in their half of the inning, for, with the exception of a base hit by Shugart, the men retired quickly.

The good work began in the second inning, when the New-Yorks used the ash to advantage, and placed 2 runs to their credit. Doyle, the new Captain, set the pace by leading off with a safe hit. Van Haltren tried to follow suit, but his long fly to left was captured by Clarke. Farrell then planted a good two-bagger in the same garden, and Doyle scored on the hit. Wilson sent a fly to Shugart, and, on German's safe hit to centre, Farrell scored. This ended the run getting until the fourth inning, when a two-bagger by Van Haltren and a single by Farrell enabled the former to score.

With a lead of 3 to 1, the home team looked like easy winners. In the last half of the inning, however, the Louisvilles came to the front and did a little scoring themselves. Clarke and Kemmer led off with safe hits, and were advanced to third and second, respectively, on Welch's sacrifice. Collins then hit a sharp grounder to Fuller, who fumbled it, and Clarke scored on the error, while Kemmer went to third. Collins stole second, and on Inks's long fly to Van Haltren, Kemmer scored. Collins also tried to score in this inning on a base hit by O'Brien, but his efforts were nipped in the bud at the home plate, through the able manner in which the ball was handled by Doyle, Farrell, and Wilson.

The efforts of the home team were fruitless in the fifth inning, even though safe hits were made by Fuller and Tiernan. The visitors fared no better, as the inning was marked by fine fielding.

In the last half of the ninth, however, the New-Yorks were brought to their senses by the Colonels tieing the score. Preston led off with a three-base hit, and scored the tieing run on the throw-in of Shugart's long fly to Van Haltren in centre field.

German was the first man at the bat for the home team in the tenth, and he was easily thrown out at first by Kemmer. Fuller was then given his base on balls, and went to second on Wilson's error of the ball hit by Burke. Tiernan then got his base on balls, filling the bases, while a hit that scored Fuller and Burke, while Tiernan and Davis scored on a two-bagger by Van Haltren. The visitors did nothing in their half of the inning. There were about 2,000 people present. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Tiernan, rf.	1	1	5	1	0	Preston, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Burke, lf.	1	0	2	0	0	O'Brien, 2b.	0	3	2	1	0
Davis, 1b.	1	1	11	2	0	Shugart, ss.	0	1	2	3	0
Doyle, 2b.	1	1	3	4	0	Ewers, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Ward, cf.	1	2	3	0	0	Clarke, lf.	1	3	7	0	2
Farrell, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0	Kemmer, 3b.	1	1	4	6	1
Wilson, c.	0	1	4	0	0	Welch, c.	0	1	1	2	1
German, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Collins, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Fuller, ss.	1	1	1	2	1	Inks, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Total	7	10	30	14	1	Total	3	12	30	16	4

New-York	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	—7
Louisville	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Earned runs—New-York, 3; Louisville, 1. First base by errors—New-York, 2; Louisville, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 5; Louisville, 10. First base on balls—Off German, 2; off Inks, 4. Struck out—By German, 1; by Inks, 1. Three-base hit—Ewers. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, (2) Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Welch. Stolen bases—Wilson, German, Collins. Double plays—Kemmer and Brouthers, Davis and Doyle. Hit by pitcher—Preston. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

COULD NOT BAT FOREMAN.

Brooklyns Beaten Again, This Time by Cincinnati.

The Cincinnatis took the Brooklyns into camp in fine style yesterday at Eastern Park, Brooklyn. The game was opened with the visitors at the bat, who rather took the wind out of the sails of the Brooklynites by scoring 3 runs the first inning, one of which was a homer. In the last half of the inning, Griffin got his base by being hit with a pitched ball, and went to third on a hit by Corcoran, and scored while Corcoran and Lachance were being doubled up.

Shindle was hit with a pitched ball, and after Daly got his base on balls, Shindle scored on a hit by Anderson.

The crowd cheered most heartily when Corcoran made a home-run hit in the third inning and tied the score.

The game was virtually won in the fourth inning, when the Cincinnatis got in 2 runs. Ewing hit to Daly and beat the ball to first. Miller followed with a hit, and they were each advanced a base on Smith's sacrifice. Spies then made a single, and Ewing scored, while Miller took third. Foreman then made a two-base hit, and Miller scored.

The Brooklyns got their fourth and last run of the game in the fifth inning, when Corcoran got his base on balls, stole second, went to third on a wild throw, and scored on Smith's fumble of the grounder hit by Lachance.

Ewing's men scored their sixth and last run of the game in the sixth inning, when Miller made a two-base hit, reached third on Anderson's error, and scored on a sacrifice by Smith. Gumbert was put in to pitch in the seventh inning. Annexed is the score:

| CINCINNATI. | R | I B | P O | A | E | BROOKLYN. | R | I B | P O

The New-York Times

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Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—For Fair Virginia.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Charlotte Corday.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet II.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:15—A Doll's House.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Curiosities.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Cincinnati.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	60	57	6 P. M.	66	67
6 A. M.	59	57	9 P. M.	67	60
9 A. M.	63	59	11 P. M.	70	56
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A GOOD YEAR TO PUSH REFORM.

The cause of municipal and other reform in this State has been left in rather a lame and halting condition by the action of the Legislature, but this is a favorable year for pushing it along. The campaign of last Fall was conducted under some disadvantages. One branch of the Legislature was holding over, and its composition could not be affected by the issues. A Governor and Lieutenant Governor and members of Congress were to be chosen, and that aroused a good deal of party feeling. It did not prevent the triumph of the reform cause in this city, but its impulses were not much felt elsewhere.

While party men will naturally be anxious to have the party to which they belong make a good showing this year by way of encouragement in entering upon the national campaign of next year, there will be no national issues at stake in the actual election, and independent voting will come easy, a fact that ought to have much influence upon the choice of candidates. State officers other than Governor and Lieutenant Governor will be chosen, and their term is made three years, as part of the plan for bringing their election into even years hereafter. One Judge of the Court of Appeals will be elected. But the most important object of the coming canvass throughout the State is the election of a wholly new Legislature, and upon that the advancement of municipal reform will greatly depend. For the first time the Legislature will consist of 50 Senators and 150 members of the Assembly, and it is a fact worth remembering that the Senators to be chosen this year will hold office for a term of three years, so as to bring the election of their successors into an even year. Three years of such a Senate as the last would be a sore affliction.

In this city, too, there is to be an opportunity for making an advance, and it will require energetic effort to secure it, a fact mainly due to the failure of the last Legislature to pursue a policy of reform and to the half-way character of a good deal of the Mayor's conduct. The county offices are still in the hands of the Tammany organization, and as there is no real distinction between the city and the county they are practically part of the municipal administration, and a part that ought especially to be free from partisan control. The terms of the Controller, Sheriff, and District Attorney do not expire this year, but are extended by the Constitution to the end of 1897. But successors are to be chosen to the present Register and County Clerk, and their offices have been much used in the past for the benefit of political organizations.

There are also to be three additional Judges of the Supreme Court elected, besides a new Judge of the Court of General Session and a successor of Judge Allison on the bench of the same court. Now, all of these county and judicial offices are of a kind that ought to be filled without regard to party politics, and those of the county should be regarded as in effect city offices. But we may be sure that the politicians will be after them, and the enemies of the non-partisan principle in municipal administration will be quite ready to make "deals" for dividing them up in order to keep them out of the hands of the "reform element." There is going to be plenty for reform organizations and committees to do, and if they have earnestness or staying power it is no time for them to disband or go to sleep. They need not only to be stirring in the city, but to push their activity throughout the State, with a view to securing a Legislature that will do something for their cause. Its party majority does not matter so much as the character for ability and honesty and the friendliness for home rule and municipal reform of a majority of its members.

DAMAGING THE CANAL CAUSE.

Those commercial bodies that are preparing to call upon the people of this State to support the cause of canal improvement by voting for an expenditure of $9,000,000, to be raised by an issue of State bonds, will find the greatest obstacle to their efforts in the presence of a conspicuous political spoilsman in the office of Superintendent of Public Works. The scandals of the old canal ring, which produced a political overturn twenty years ago, have not been entirely forgotten. The turning of the Public Works Department into a political machine by Superintendent Hannan contributed not a little to the defeat of the Democrats last year. Mr. Aldridge has shown a disposition to make a similar use of the canal service for the benefit of his party, and has proceeded with his design in the very face of the Constitution.

The appointment of Mr. Aldridge to the office of Superintendent of Public Works was a scandal in itself. His methods were well known, and the only reason for his appointment was political. It was to compensate him for failing to get the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, which he had eagerly sought. The Constitution and laws, the Civil Service Board, and the Governor may, all combined, stop his career in disposing of public employments to reward and encourage party workers, though men of his kind have many artful ways of evading requirements which they do not wish to comply with, but they will not create confidence in the man's method of dealing with great public interests.

If the $9,000,000 is voted for canal improvement, it will be expended under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works. He will have charge of all the work, will let the contracts and supervise their execution, and will be in a position to get political jobbery out of it. The law is intended to guard the public interests closely, but we know how much depends upon the character and motives of the men who are intrusted with the execution of laws. Contracts must be let to the lowest bidder, but full power to cancel and relet and to suspend work under contracts is given to the Superintendent. He has large powers which may be abused, and it is important that his sole motive should be to secure the best results for the State at the smallest cost. Mr. Aldridge has shown no sign of being actuated by such a motive. The enlargement of the State canals is a matter of vast importance, and the plan entered upon should be fully carried out. But it ought to be intrusted to a different kind of man from the present Superintendent, and, if it were to be, it would make a great difference with the vote on the proposition to come before the people at the next election.

A BILL TO DISCOURAGE VOTING.

Mayor Strong has heedlessly accepted for the city a very foolish measure. It is the bill, of which Assemblyman Conkling is the author, amending those sections of the Consolidation act which relate to the registration of voters in such a way as to require Inspectors of Election in this city to note and make a record in the registration books of the height, weight, color of the hair, "visible marks on the face, and other distinguishing deformities of any kind, or peculiarities of the voice," of all voters applying for registration.

The Legislature in its long riot of misdoing did not enact a more idiotic measure than this. Its presumed purpose of making repeating and fraudulent voting more difficult and dangerous it would fail to accomplish, but on the other hand it would tend to keep honest voters away from the polls, which is manifestly contrary to public policy. The theory of the bill is evidently borrowed from the anthropometrical system of criminal registration. The measurements of criminals are taken with instruments of precision in the hands of skilled and experienced persons. The class of human beings who are ordinarily selected for Election Inspectors in this city would be by no means competent to observe and record physical peculiarities of registered voters with sufficient exactness to give the record any detective value. Moreover, the men usually hired for purposes of fraud at the polls have no distinguishing marks or deformities. They are mostly commonplace creatures, one looking very much like another. No experienced district leader would be likely to employ as a repeater a one-eyed man or a man without a nose.

But it is shocking to apply a system devised for the detection of criminals to honest men engaged in an attempt to exercise the highest privilege of free citizenship. Its tendency would be to make voting odious. Mr. Conkling may glory in his own red hair, but other men so topped may be sensitive about it, and all men with "visible marks on the face and other distinguishing deformities" are disposed to conceal rather than to avow and publicly flaunt their misfortunes. To compel men so marked to submit to inspection and record at the hands of election officers would be indecent and inhuman, a species of inquisition even more offensive than that of the income tax.

The spirit of modern legislation is to encourage voting; that it should be made compulsory is a common proposition. Mr. Conkling's bill would discourage voting by keeping the afflicted and the sensitive away from the polls.

A Mayor of New-York who was really well furnished and fitted for his office would be equipped with a judgment that would automatically and infallibly reject half-baked and harmful measures like this of Mr. Conkling's. A little common sense, a fair knowledge of human nature and of the world, ought to enable any Mayor to detect at first reading the unwisdom of a proposition to make personal defects and deformities a matter of public record as a required preliminary to voting.

If Gov. Morton's good sense and good judgment are awake and alert, at the time this bill passes through his hands he will veto it.

A VETO—THEN INVESTIGATION.

The Aldermen have done what most people in this city expected them to do in giving the King's Bridge Road franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Exactly why they took this action no one pretends to know, but a very large number of people have an opinion as to what sort of influence was exerted upon them, and will demand an investigation of the scandalous performance.

Of course Mayor Strong ought to veto the resolution passed on Tuesday afternoon. There is no other justifiable course open to a Mayor who has both the power and the inclination to defend the city's interests. The Aldermen may override his veto. Since they have been bold enough to defy public opinion once, they may do it again, and stick to the terms of whatever agreement they may have made with the Third Avenue Company's counsel.

This probability, however, will not deter Mayor Strong from setting the seal of his disapproval upon the acts of men who have openly disregarded the wishes, interests, and rights of New-York taxpayers. The scandal is one which, if it were allowed to reach its inevitable conclusion, would stain his administration and humiliate his supporters. He surely has not forgotten, though the Aldermen apparently have, Judge Smith's recent decision declaring null and void a franchise granted in 1892 to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn. In that instance, too, ordinary decency was openly violated and a franchise was given away for which another company offered a large sum of money. The Supreme Court then said the action taken was "a waste of public funds," and that the explanations given were "pretexts, not reasons."

For months this King's Bridge franchise has been a subject of discussion, and for almost as long there has been a widespread impression that the residents of Washington Heights were wasting time in expressing their unanimous opinion that the Metropolitan Traction Company could serve them better than its east side rival. The facts in the case are both undenied and undeniable. The people wanted one thing—the best practicable transit facilities to the lower part of the city; they were united in declaring that the Third Avenue Company was unable to give them any except an imperfect and unsatisfactory service. That company, in effect, admitted the assertion. It did not try to win the consents of property owners, it did not show a single reason why its demand should be granted. Instead, it sent certain lawyers to certain Aldermen, and in some mysterious way persuaded the latter to risk reputation and liberty in a cause that was supported by not a single argument.

How the persuasion was done, what means were used, we do not claim to know—exactly. There has been recently much talk about bribery. If "bribery" means the transfer of money from one hand to another and means nothing else, there seems little likelihood that the talk is well founded. Things are not often done that way nowadays. More indirect methods have come into fashion since Jake Sharp was alive. Politics may have had more to do with this matter than mere cash. Whoever looks deep enough need not be startled if he sees the outlines of a "deal."

ALTGELD'S ANARCHISTS.

The so-called convention of Democrats, or convention of so-called Democrats, which gathered at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, went through the performance for which it was billed, but its action has no political significance and will produce no political effect, except to nerve the Democrats of the State to the effort of ridding their ranks of crazy Populists and Altgeld Anarchists.

Of course, the convention declared for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That was what it was there for, but it was not a convention of Democrats. It was rather amusing for those who were responsible for this queer gathering to claim to be engaged in an effort to keep the Democratic Party from going wrong, to pull it together and set it on the road to victory, when the delegates were chosen by the ragtag and bobtail of hangers-on and camp followers of the party, and hardly a reputable Democrat in the State would have anything to do with it.

It did not rise to the dignity of a "snap convention" doing the bidding of a "boss." It was a fraudulent convention called by a fraction of the State Committee, meeting under false pretenses, at the instigation of the Anarchist Governor, and it did not even represent a party machine. It was an irresponsible aggregation masquerading as delegates of a party. If it draws off the Populist scum from the Illinois Democracy, it may have a wholesome effect, for the party has only to come out clearly and strongly for sound money to draw more support to itself than it will lose by sloughing off the free-silver cranks. There will probably be no Democratic State Convention in Illinois this year.

OUR TWO NEW BATTLE SHIPS.

The prolonged and thorough discussion of the various plans for the construction of the new battle ships authorized at the last session of Congress has now been concluded, and it is known in general what they will be. In displacement the two new armor-clads will perhaps not differ greatly from the Iowa, as about 11,500 tons seem to be contemplated for them, according to published accounts, while the Iowa displaces 11,410 tons and the Indiana and her two mates 10,288 each. But in armor and armament the new pair will differ from their predecessors, and they will possess one decided novelty in the superposing of their eight-inch gun turrets upon the thirteen-inch turrets, thus giving two double turrets for each vessel, whereas the Iowa and the Indiana class carry six turrets of the customary type.

A leading point of discussion was battery power. One of the lessons taught by the engagement off the Yalu was the great value of rapid-fire guns in the main battery, and it was determined to profit by this. But it became a question whether the largest calibre carried should be the twelve-inch, as on the Iowa, or the thirteen-inch, as on the Indiana class. In favor of smaller calibres are the saving of weight both in the ammunition and the gun and its mount and greater rapidity of fire, with the greater ease of manipulation by hand in case of accident to machinery. But the Chief of Ordnance pointed out, and in fact demonstrated by experiments at Indian Head, that, with the recent surprising gains in the resistance of surface-hardened armor, perforation of the thickest water-line belts and turrets by the twelve-inch gun could not be relied on at all battle ranges. He also demonstrated that where even the thirteen-inch projectile might be broken up and kept out, it yet had a smashing or disintegrating effect on the target far greater than that of the twelve-inch. In fine, the thirteen-inch gun carried the day.

With four such guns for the heaviest work, it became easy to reduce the number of eight-inch guns to four, and so to provide a larger number of broadside rapid-fire guns. Thus, instead of the four thirteen-inch, eight eight-inch, and four six-inch guns of the Indiana class and the four twelve-inch, eight eight-inch, and six four-inch of the Iowa, we shall have on the two new vessels four thirteen-inch, four eight-inch, and fourteen five-inch guns in the main battery. This is a fine armament.

The double-turret system had to be carefully studied, from its novelty. But calculation showed that it would not affect the stability of the vessel, while with the lower turret the same, the upper, or eight-inch, turret would receive the benefit of the former for its ammunition hoists and tubes, which would accordingly be far better protected than in the separate eight-inch turrets of the Indiana and the Iowa. In the saving of weight and space the double turret furnished a marked gain, applicable to carrying more coal and machinery.

The maximum of the water-line belt is fixed at 15 inches, which is an inch thicker than the Iowa's. The Indiana's is 18 inches, but that thickness was chosen before the adoption of the Harvey process, while the fifteen-inch belt, besides being amply protective, will be 6 inches deeper than the Indiana's, and can be extended much further forward and aft, covering more of the vessel.

In speed also the probable contract requirement of 16 knots will be a knot ahead of the Indiana's and equal to the Iowa's, while the normal coal supply will be one-fourth greater than the Indiana's, thus insuring a good radius of action. There is every reason, therefore, to expect great efficiency from our two new battle ships.

Even in attacking economic fallacies it is well to be fair, and, no matter how good the cause, to use untenable arguments in its support, is to give one's foe an unnecessary advantage. For instance, the college professor who called the attention of our Chamber of Commerce to the low wages paid to laborers in Mexico, a free silver country, is likely to have his attention, in turn, called to the fact that for similar services about the same wages are paid in the English West Indies, where gold is the one standard of value. Thereupon his inference will seem to fall to to the ground, and weak minds will find another excuse for folly.

What a position is that in which the Illinois Democrats find themselves placed as the result of electing, or allowing to be elected a Governor like Altgeld! The Populists not only charge them with "stealing and claiming credit for the principles of Populism," but have more than a little justification for doing so. Of course the real Democrats of Illinois have not abandoned either common sense or common honesty in their treatment of economic questions, and view free coinage of silver exactly as other sane men view it, but none the less they have permitted the name of their party to be misused by knaves and fools, and in this, the day of their humiliation, will get but scant sympathy.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN

Stage Set with a Multitude of Mirrors Instead of Scenery.

Visitors to Koster & Bial's after the present week will be shown to the roof instead of to the familiar auditorium. In place of the sumptuous fittings to which they have been accustomed, they will find appointments lighter and more graceful and better suited to warm weather entertainment. The intention in preparing for the Summer season has been to improve upon last year's plan of using the roof and to furnish to seekers for an evening's pleasure within the city a cool, spacious spot, well perched in the air, where visitors may get a variety of comforts for the eye, the ear, and the palate at the minimum of inconvenience.

Last year's roof plan has been changed in several important respects. The private boxes, which were elevated last season, have been brought to the level of the orchestra, which they flank on each side for its entire depth. The space formerly occupied by the boxes is turned into a promenade, which is built like a hood over the front of the roof, at the place furthest from the stage. Here those who prefer may stroll or chat at tables, out of hearing of the body of the audience. There are 800 orchestra chairs in a block in front of the stage, with strolling room in the rear and under the promenade roof. All of the roof space is well lighted with bowls of colored lamps and brilliant outer fringes of electric blaze. Vines and potted plants contribute generously to the decorations.

The most striking feature is the stage, which has been modeled after that of Les Ambassadeurs at Paris. It has a drop curtain of a style quite French, two figures enjoying their glasses through straws, in the centre, and a border of bright flowers and cupids tumbled together in pleasing confusion. No scenery is to be used, except a statuesque panel at the rear, but the stage is set in a mass of convex and concave mirrors, in which, it is said, there are 1,500 possible reflections of the performer.

The down-stairs entertainment is to be discontinued in the roof season, but it will be resumed in cold or rainy weather. There will be no Sunday concerts. A private view of the roof garden was given last evening, which was enjoyed by quite a gathering, although umbrellas were needed, except under the promenade roof.

An Interview with Ranavalona.

A Correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph recently had an interview with the Queen of Madagascar, and thus describes his experience:

"His Excellency, the Prime Minister Rainilairivony, stood near his sovereign and spouse, and was the only other person present during the whole of the interview, which lasted over two hours, except Miss C. Herbert of the Friends' Foreign Missions Society, who acted as interpreter, and myself. Bowing to her Majesty, I was beckoned forward, and Queen Ranavalona III. graciously extended her hand to me. Having next shaken hands with the Prime Minister, who, like the Queen, speaks a few words of English and French, chairs were placed for us at her Majesty's right hand, his Excellency sitting on the Queen's left.

"I noticed that the Queen wore a pinkish-colored silk dress, trimmed with fine white Malagasy silk lace. Her only ornaments were a valuable diamond cluster brooch, which held a lace collar, and a small and plain pair of gold earrings of chaste native workmanship, for the Malagasy goldsmiths are deft handicraftsmen. She wore her heavy raven tresses plainly parted on either side of her head, plaited and rolled up in simple fashion behind. As her Majesty wore no artificial covering, the large, well-formed, and graceful contour of her head was easily remarked. Her features, which I have previously described, are handsome, with a tinge of pensiveness. It is a thoughtful, observant face, with a resolute stamp, lit by watchful dark eyes that can sometimes soften into a smile. The Prime Minister wore a yellow silk dressing gown, and had no orders on."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Parker—Richards.

Miss Anna Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Richards, and Forrest H. Parker, Jr., son of Forrest H. Parker, President of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, were married last night at the home of the bride's parents, 130 West Eighty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, officiated. Only relatives were present at the ceremony.

The bride wore a white satin duchesse gown, the trimming being point lace. She wore a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, and her bouquet was of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor was Miss Harriet M. Richards, a sister of the bride, and Miss Ethel A. Richards, another sister, acted as flower girl. The best man was William C. Poillon, a member of the same company in the Seventh Regiment as the bridegroom, and the ushers were Henry C. White, Charles S. Richards, brother of the bride; George S. Ryer, and Walter R. Wheeler.

The drawing room, in which the ceremony was performed, was decorated with white lilies and bride roses, while the doors and mirrors were curtained by smilax. The young couple stood under a canopy of white roses. The other rooms were decorated with roses of different colors.

A reception followed the ceremony. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Forrest H. Parker, Miss Parker, Miss May Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Meserole of Brooklyn, Dr. and Mrs. John E. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Inslee, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Howe, Mrs. J. A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Jeffries, the Misses Dobson of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stiger, Judge and Mrs. Henderson M. Somerville, C. Y. Banta, Col. and Mrs. J. B. Wilkinson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Thompson, H. S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. White, Philip White, Dr. David Orr Edson, J. B. Ryer and the Misses Ryer, Col. and Mrs. J. A. Newell, Col. Henry Spielmann, Mrs. A. Clendenian of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bonner, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Doughty, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Little, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Faulkner, Dr. William N. Hubbard, and Mr. and Mrs. Huger King.

Bain—Love.

The wedding of Miss Olive J. Love and John Bain, Jr., took place last night at the home of the bride's father, John Wesley Love, of 35 East Sixty-fifth Street. The Rev. D. H. Grier officiated.

The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with point lace. She wore a white tulle veil and a diamond pendant, a gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of lillies of the valley and bride roses.

Miss Margaret Love, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. She wore a rose pink satin and mousseline de soie gown, and carried a bouquet of sweet peas.

The best man was William Nelson Hardy. The ushers were George Bain, brother of the bridegroom; Samuel M. Seymour, Arthur Voorhis, Andrew Cone, Franklin Black, and Lawrence Chetwood.

Among those present were: Col. Daniel Appleton, Maj. and Mrs. William H. Kipp, Capt. and Mrs. Willard C. Fisk, Edward P. Jessup, Capt. Robert McLean, Capt. and Mrs. Harry D. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. McCorkle, Capt. Francis G. Landon, Rollin Sanford, William A. Marburg, William A. Bayard, Miss Perine, Charles Chase Macy, William F. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dyett, Dr. and Mrs. George Thomas Jackson, Samuel Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John Phyfe, Miss Phyfe, Montrose Willson Houck, Mrs. David R. Barker, John G. Graff, Justice and Mrs. Voorhis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Meeks. Mr. and Mrs. John Knox Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. William McAdoo, Col. and Mrs. Julian S. Carr of Durham, N. C.; and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buchanan of Albany, N. Y.

Reessing—Pitney.

The Gilt Room in the Holland House was the scene last evening of the marriage of Miss Florence Pitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Whitmore Pitney, to George Reessing, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Reessing. The Rev. Arthur Brooks, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, officiated.

The bride, a pretty blonde, wore a white satin gown, made with plain skirt and court train, and corsage cut square and framed in wide duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she wore a diamond necklace and diamond earrings, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

The bridesmaids were Miss Bessie McDermott, Miss Lawrence, Miss Emma Wood, and Miss Florence Lawrence.

The best man was Frederick Pitney, brother of the bride. The ushers were H. Wood Bruce, Frank Whitson, C. Brunie, and Dr. Nelson Pattisson.

Among those present at the reception after the ceremony were Dr. and Mrs. Shrady, Charles and Harry Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Shrady, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Shroeder, Harold Gould, Prof. and Mrs. S. S. Packard, Miss Lulu Paine, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Seaich, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Oakley, and Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley of Bridgeport.

Mr. and Mrs. Reessing will go on their wedding trip to the St. Lawrence, and will visit Boston and Bar Harbor before locating themselves for the Summer at Edgemere, L. I.

Thayer—Porter.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 5.—Mr. S. Van Rensselaer Thayer of Boston, Mass., and Miss Julia Porter, daughter of Mrs. A. Augustus Porter, were married at St. Peter's Church at noon to-day. The Rev. Leighton Parks of Boston performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by many invited guests, including a number from Boston, Washington, and New-York. An elaborate wedding breakfast was served at the Porter mansion at 12.30 o'clock. Some 2,000 invitations had been issued. Regrets were received from Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. S. V. R. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Sargent and the Misses Sargent, Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Nat Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Thayer, Mrs. Bayard Thayer and Miss A. G. Thayer, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Richard Church, Mr. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. Leonard Jacob, Jr., Mr. Livingston Beekman, and Mr. Henry Barclay, New-York; Baron von Ketteler, First Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington; Mr. George Howard, son of Henry Howard of England; Mrs. Samuel Irving, Col. H. C. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieut. Edwards, all of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Harry Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Otis, Jr., and Miss Hillard of Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Rumsey, Mr. Bronson Rumsey, Dr. and Mrs. Cary, Miss Cary, and Miss Love of Buffalo; Mr. W. Austin Wadsworth, Geneseo; Mr. Alexander Jeffery, Miss Jeffery, of Lexington, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDonald of Chicago.

De Rosset—Olcott.

ORANGE, N. J., June 5.—Miss Isabel Buloid Olcott, daughter of Col. George P. Olcott, and Amand John de Rosset of Orange were married in the First Reformed Church of East Orange at 8 o'clock this evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop. The bride wore a gown of white satin and point lace. She carried white roses. The maid of honor was a sister, Miss Jessie M. Olcott, who wore pink satin and carried a bunch of pink sweet peas. The bridesmaids' dresses were of pink and white organdie. They carried sweet peas of the same colors. They were Miss Jessie T. Loudon, Miss Lucy May Olcott, Miss Louise Freeland, and Miss Frances Alliger, of New York; Miss Louise D. Mitchell, Miss Grace Anita Rice, Miss Mabel A. Condit, and Miss Ethel L. Olcott. James Ross Edwards of Brooklyn was the best man, and the ushers were Oscar D. Dyke, Herbert V. Dyke, William H. Spencer, F. Webster Loudon, of New York; Arthur D. Mitchell, J. H. N. Condit, and Richard C. Thorpe. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Anderson—Tremain.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 5.—The historic home of Gov. Throop, at Willow Brook, was the scene of a brilliant wedding this afternoon. The bride was Miss Helen Tremain. She was attended by six maids, two of whom were her sisters, while the others were from Boston, Albany, and Utica. The groom was William Burrall Anderson of New-York City, and the groomsman was his brother. It had been planned to hold the wedding in a bower upon the lawn, but rain made it necessary to go in doors. Bishop Huntington conducted the ceremony. Many guests from out of town attended. After a wedding tour, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson will be at home to their friends at 2½ Gramercy Park, New-York City.

Warren—Jones.

Miss Annie Meredith Jones was married to George Flint Warren, Jr., last evening at the home of her parents, Col. and Mrs. Meredith L. Jones of 239 West Seventy-first Street. The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith officiated.

The bride's gown was of white satin, and was trimmed with point lace. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms, and she wore a diamond pendant.

The maid of honor was Miss Mabel T. Stanwood, a niece of the late James G. Blaine, and the bridesmaids were Miss Jennie Prentiss and Miss Grace E. Palmer, gowned in pink. The best man was Percy Waltno. The ushers were Benjamin D. Woodward, Robert Goeller, Henry Parsons, and Robert MacArthur.

Mr. Warren is the son of the Rev. George Flint Warren, formerly of Boston.

Arndt—Raphael.

One of the prettiest weddings of the week was that of Miss Clara Raphael, daughter of J. Jamison Raphael, to George Arndt, on Monday evening. The ceremony took place at the Washington, and was largely attended by the friends of the bride and bridegroom.

The maids of honor were Misses Minnie and Eva Gross. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Arndt started on a tour, which will extend to the Pacific coast.

The gifts to Mr. and Mrs. Arndt were many and handsome. One was a star composed of sixty-two diamonds, surrounding a pearl as large as a canary's egg. This star was given by Mr. Raphael, to whom it was presented many years ago by a nephew of Sir Colin Campbell, (afterward Lord Clyde,) Sir Colin's soldiers captured i' from Nana Sahib, after the massacre of Cawnpore, India.

Hall—Gray.

Miss Fannie Elizabeth Gray and Edwin Hall of Philadelphia were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Gray, of 235 Lenox Avenue.

Miss Edith Hall, the bridegroom's sister, was maid of honor. Miss Violet Harrison and Miss Ray Thatcher were the bridesmaids.

The bride wore white satin, with pearl passementerie

TURKEY'S CLOUDS DARKER

An Officer of the Sultan Wounds a Frenchman on His Steamer.

THE FANATICISM OF THE BEDOUINS

Quarantine Measures Against Pilgrims—Some Tory Objections Against England Making War for Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—Affairs in regard to the Armenian situation as between the Porte and the powers are at a standstill, owing to the fact that the representatives of the powers are awaiting instructions from their respective Governments.

In the meantime the refusal of the Porte to acquiesce in the proposed foreign control of Armenia is regarded as a stroke of success on the part of Grand Vizier Djevad Pasha. It has averted his resignation and consequent changes in the Turkish Ministry.

The chief causes of the aggressiveness of the Bedouins at Jiddah are their objection to the quarantine measures adopted against pilgrims to and from Mecca, especially the latter, and to the erection of huts for the use of pilgrims outside the Cities of Jiddah and Mecca. These measures are strenuously opposed by the fanatical Bedouins, who have no hesitancy in resorting to violence in order to demonstrate their opposition.

The Porte has become involved in an additional diplomatic complication arising from the wounding of an officer of a French steamer by a Turkish passenger, and the subsequent arrest of the Turk.

The Turkish officer, who was traveling on the steamer from Trebizonde to Constantinople, refused to pay the required sum for the transportation of excessive luggage. In the course of the ensuing altercation the Turkish officer wounded one of the ship's officers with his sword.

The Turkish officer was immediately put under arrest, and detained on board after the arrival of the steamer at Constantinople. The matter was reported to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, who has demanded satisfaction from the Porte for the wounding of a French citizen.

LONDON, June 5.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article on the Armenian situation, expresses the belief that Russia is behind the Sultan, and that there is little incentive for anybody to spend strength to protect such a race as the Armenians. Therefore, The Gazette says, Englishmen ought to listen to far-seeing statesmen like Lord Salisbury, and not give heed to Turcophobe zealots, who are going blindfold into chaos.

The St. James's Gazette says:

"This Armenian business is not really as serious as the newspaper agents declare it to be."

The Turkish Ambassador had a long interview with the authorities of the Foreign Office this afternoon.

The text of the memorandum of Great Britain, France, and Russia to the Porte and the projects of those powers for reforming the Turkish Administration of the Armenian Provinces will be published in the morning.

The Times, commenting on the proposals, will say that it approves them, and will declare that, if the reforms can be carried out, they will make Armenia happy and prosperous.

The Sultan, it will add, will have to accept the scheme without further hesitation, and the powers will see that a bona fide effort is made to put it into practice.

JIDDAH, June 5.—The British twin screw cruiser Pique, mounting eight guns, has arrived here.

SYLPHIDEN AT BARRANQUILLA.

Fairly Smooth and Deep Water Now Over the Magdalena Bar.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Department of State has received an interesting report from the American Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, announcing the arrival there of the bark Sylphiden, which crossed the bar at the mouth of Magdalena River, drawing 18 feet of water.

The Consul says that in 1882 and 1883 American vessels did a large carrying trade with Colombia, and it was no uncommon thing to see half a dozen American vessels anchored in the river at Barranquilla at one time.

About that time a bar commenced to form across the mouth of the river, rendering navigation so dangerous that several vessels were lost. The trade fell off, and, the Consul says, no American vessel whatever has entered the port since August, 1888. When the Sylphiden entered the river May 11, her Captain found fairly smooth water, at least 16½ feet deep over the bar.

Consul Bidlake declares that vessels entering the river can always get a cargo, as shippers loading vessels in the river are enabled to save railway freights to Puerto, Colombia. The naval Hydrographic Office has arranged to give full information to masters of vessels bound for Barranquilla.

BALTIC CANAL TRIAL PASSAGE.

Emperor's Yacht and the Palatia Carry Distinguished Persons.

KIEL, June 5.—The trial passage through the Baltic-North Sea Canal was made by the Emperor's yacht Hohenzollern, with Prince Henry of Prussia on board, to-day. The trial trip was in every way successful.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Palatia also passed through the canal, having on board Chancellor Hohenlohe, Dr. von Boetticher, Vice President of the Imperial Ministry; Herr von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior; Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Eulenburg, and other prominent persons.

FORMOSA'S REPUBLIC COLLAPSED.

Chinese of the North Are Demoralized and Tang Has Fled.

LONDON, June 5.—A dispatch to The Star from Hongkong says the Chinese in the northern part of Formosa are completely demoralized.

The people have joined the soldiery in rioting and looting, and there is chaos everywhere. The rioters have burned the Government buildings at Taipehfu and Hobe.

The republic has collapsed and Tang, the rebel Governor, has fled. The foreign residents are all safe, but their anxiety is great.

EXPLOSION ON YACHT SAVOIA.

Three Firemen Seriously Injured at the Dartmouth Station.

LONDON, June 5.—There was an explosion of coal gas to-day on the Italian royal yacht Savoia, now lying at Dartmouth. Three firemen were seriously injured by the explosion.

The Duke of Genoa, who came to England on the yacht, was in London at the time of the accident.

Death of the Sultan of Johore.

LONDON, June 5.—The Sultan of Johore, H. H. Abu Bakar, died in this city this morning.

The Sultan came into notoriety in 1893 through a breach of promise suit brought against him in London under the name of "Mr. Albert Faker" by a Miss Jenny Mighell.

The Sultan won his case on the ground that he was a reigning sovereign, and, therefore, the English courts had no jurisdiction over him.

Troops Reviewed at Aldershot.

LONDON, June 5.—There was a grand review of the troops at Aldershot to-day in honor of the visiting Afghan Prince, in which 18,000 men took part. Nasr Ullah Khan, attired in a scarlet uniform, was accompanied from London by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Marchioness of Lorne, and Gen. Lord Roberts. The Duke of Connaught entertained the party at luncheon.

The Germanic Beats Her Best Record.

QUEENSTOWN, June 5.—The White Star Line steamer Germanic, Capt. Smith, from New-York May 29 for Liverpool, arrived here at 7:18 o'clock this evening, having made the voyage in 7 days 2 hours and 21 minutes, beating her best previous eastern record. The route she took covered 2,804 miles. Her best day's run was 405 miles.

British Bering Sea Legislation.

LONDON, June 5.—The bill to prohibit sealing in Bering Sea and its vicinity during certain periods, which Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, will introduce in the House of Commons on June 10, stipulates for the renewal of the act of 1893, and covers the settlement with Russia in regard to sealing in the Western Pacific Ocean.

French Advance on Hovas Repulsed.

LONDON, June 5.—The Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, stating that the advance of the French forces has been repulsed. The dispatch adds that the mortality among the French, due to climatic conditions, increases daily.

An Arrest for Ferrare's Murder.

ROME, June 5.—A bootmaker named Gattel has been arrested at Rimini for the assassination Monday evening of Count Ferrare, the member of the Chamber of Deputies, who defeated the Socialist candidate, Barbato, in the recent general elections.

Oscar Wilde's Condition.

LONDON, June 5.—The Morning will to-morrow publish details of Oscar Wilde's illness. It will deny that he is or has been confined in a padded room. He suffered from an attack of melancholia, which caused some anxiety. He is now better.

Civility to Officers at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 5.—The officers of the American and Italian war ships anchored in this harbor were entertained at luncheon by the Mayor of Southampton to-day. Admiral Kirkland, in response to a toast, made a happy speech.

Spencer Declines a Decoration.

LONDON, June 5.—Mr. Herbert Spencer, one of the three men not Germans recently appointed by Emperor William to the Order of Merit, has declined the decoration. His reason is in his opinions, repeatedly expressed in his writings.

Gas Explosion in an Iron-Clad.

BERLIN, June 5.—An explosion of gas occurred in the coal hole of the German iron-clad Würtemberg off Heligoland to-day. Engineer Ghermanni was fatally injured and three stokers were seriously hurt.

Chief of Vienna Police Dismissed.

VIENNA, June 5.—The authorities have decided upon the dismissal of the Chief of the Vienna police upon the ground of unfitness, as demonstrated by his laxity in dealing with the Socialistic element.

Munomitsu's Portfolio Returned.

TOKIO, June 5.—Viscount Mutsu Munomitsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received his conge from the Emperor. The foreign portfolio will be taken ad interim by Marquis Saionji Kinmochi, Minister of Education.

Many Buildings Burned at Nevel.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—The municipal buildings, schools, and a number of houses at Nevel, in the Government of Vitebsk, have been destroyed by fire.

THE SHERIFF READ THE RIOT ACT

Trouble Between a House Mover and a Trolley Company in Millville, N. J.

MILLVILLE, N. J., June 5.—Eugene Goodwin was granted permission by the City Council, to move a house. William Barnes of Vineland was engaged to do the moving. The permission was approved by Mayor Payne. Yesterday morning Mr. Barnes started the building, and by night had it into the street. When he stopped work until the street would be deserted so he would not obstruct it more than was needful. The passage of the building through the street necessitated the cutting of the wires of the Milliville Traction Company, which runs a railroad through the street.

The traction company was asked to have a force of men on hand to cut their wires. This was refused. Mr. Barnes consulted the authorities, and determined to cut the trolley wires. He placed his windlass on the street, and began to move the building toward the track. The windlass and the runways blocked the tracks so cars could not pass. When the house was so close to the trolley tracks that it would soon break the wires, the traction officials caused the arrest of Mr. Barnes, under a State law.

The traction people started to remove the obstructions on their tracks. Mayor Payne and a force of special policemen were on hand and prevented this. Barnes was released pending examination. The City Council met and authorized the Mayor to employ special counsel to aid the City Council in fighting the traction company. After midnight a big crowd gathered at the scene of the dispute. The traction company appeared bent on carrying their point by force, and the authorities, headed by the Mayor, seemed fully determined they should not.

The Sheriff was called on, and read the riot act. The Sheriff was not interrupted while reading the act and he thought there would be no further trouble. Mayor Payne listened quietly, and then jumped on the barrel, on which the Sheriff had stood, and addressed the gathering. He challenged the Sheriff to interfere with the gathering, saying that the entire city was dealing with the matter, and that there was no need for the Sheriff to take a hand in the dispute. Sheriff Shinn rebuked the Mayor for his incendiary talk, and warned him to be more mild, or take the consequences of inciting to riot.

The crowd gradually disappeared, and nothing more was done by either side. Counsel Bacon of the company, went before Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day and obtained an order from him, requiring the Mayor, the owner of the house, and the contractor to appear in Camden to-morrow, to answer for obstructing the trolley tracks.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING IN NEWARK

Three Buildings Injured by Electricity in Last Night's Storm.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Lightning struck the brewery of the Gottfried Krueger Brewing Company, in Belmont Avenue, to-night. Fearing a big fire, which might be a repetition of the fire at Ballantine's brewery, which began Monday night and is still burning, two alarms were sent out. Some of the engines working on the Ballantine fire were called to the Krueger brewery. The fire was put out, with about $300 damages.

The Boyd Street power house of the Consolidated Traction Company and the five-story storage warehouse of Amos H. Van Horn of Bank Street were also struck by lightning. In both instances the damage was slight.

A GLOBE-TROTTER IN HARD LUCK

The Terms of His Wager Prevent Him from Getting Out of Jail.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 5.—Harry Thompson, who says he is walking around the earth once or twice on a wager of $10,000 for the job, was fined $1 in the police court this morning, because he became unduly exhilarated as the result of frequent treats yesterday.

One of the specifications of his contract being that he shall expend no money which comes into his possession, he could not pay the fine, all his available capital being banked at his last resting place.

He will spend the next thirty days in jail, but figures that even that will leave him a little ahead of schedule time.

Trolley Cars Crash in the Storm.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 5.—Union Hill Car 61 of the North Hudson Railway Company was telescoped at the Henderson Street Station of the elevated section of the company's road during the thunderstorm this evening by Court House Car 52. The former car had on board a dozen or more passengers, who were well shaken up, but who escaped without injury.

A flash of lightning blinded Motorman Frank Earl and shut out of vision the Union Hill car, which had stopped to put in a new fuse.

CUBA AGAINST REBELLION

Opinions of Liberals, of Reformers, and the Autonomists.

HOME RULE UNDER SPANISH FLAG

A Condition Which Should Not Be Compared with that of London, Paris, or New-York, and Which Improves.

HAVANA, June 5.—It has been the fortune of the present correspondent of the United Press to have a long conversation with two gentlemen who are perfectly well informed on all the aspects of the Cuban question.

One of them is a young lawyer and one of the most promising men of the Autonomist Party; the other is a rich manufacturer who has been for forty years in Cuba and is one of the most conspicuous leaders of the Liberal or Reform Party.

They said that they were greatly gratified at two recent publications made in the United Press; one of an interview with Señor Montoro, who is the leading Cuban representative of the Autonomist Party in the Spanish Cortes, and the other a translation of the address of the Autonomist Party to the Cuban people, printed some days ago in The New-York Times.

Both documents, they say, will tend to open the eyes of the American people, make them understand the real situation in Cuba, and tell them the truth about Spanish rule in the West Indies. This is, in substance, what they said;

"Everybody who comes to Havana seems to be inclined to compare it with London, New-York, or Paris. Why not take for comparison Mexico City and Caracas, or even many of the cities of the semi-tropical part of the United States?

"They also fail to find here a government to be compared to some of the communities of New-England, or fail to find in force the best rules of British constitutional government, or such good laws and so thoroughly in force and obeyed as those of Belgium or Holland. But why not take into due consideration the character of the people, the history of the colony, the climate, and many other factors, and compare the Spanish rule in Cuba with the results that free government has led to in Central America, Venezuela, Haiti, or San Domingo?

"You know well the condition of the Island of Cuba. It is not better, in many respects, than some of the Southern and Southwestern States of the United States. We have had slavery abolished twenty years later than they, and secured peace more than fifteen years after them.

"Our colony, it is true, was governed by strong military rule until 1878. As far back as 1867 the present Premier of Spain, Señor Canovas, who was then Minister for the Colonies, called a convention of prominent Cubans to discuss the reforms to be established in the island and to prepare for the abolition of slavery, but the war of 1868 prevented the enforcement of liberal reforms, as the present insurrection is trying to prevent the enforcement of the bill lately passed by the Cortes.

"Since 1878 Cuba has not been under military rule. We elect officers for the municipalities; we elect provincial bodies that you would call Legislatures, although they do not possess the same power as those of your States.

"We are represented at the Cortes by twenty-six Deputies and eight Senators. We have freedom of the press. We are not subject to military conscription; and, although these rights are not sufficient, according to the ideas of the reform and autonomist parties, you can well see that we are very far from being under a tyrannical military rule.

"Many of the autonomists fought in 1868 against Spain because then we could not raise our voices to put before the people the platform of our party. Now, we are all against the rebellion because we see that the Spanish Government and people are listening to us, and we are sure that the force of our ideas will at last peacefully predominate. Cuba will have home rule under the Spanish flag.

"Nearly two years ago the Minister for the Colonies of the Spanish Liberal Party presented to the Cortes a bill granting to Cuba autonomy as to a great part of its internal affairs. The bill encountered a great deal of opposition, and after much discussion in the House of Deputies a compromise was reached. A bill was voted unanimously by all polical parties establishing in Cuba a council, half of whose members were to be elected by the people, and the other half selected by the Government among merchants, planters, and manufacturers. They are to have the right to decide on the budget and the appropriations for public instruction and charities—in fact, all matters not pertaining to the Imperial Government, according to the English expression of the term.

"We believe that the new reforms will promote good feeling between Spain and the inhabitants of Cuba, that many of the vices and shortcomings of the Administration will change, and will be corrected, and that the Cubans will show that they can govern themselves."

MARTI'S DEATH UNDENIABLE.

Body of the Cuban Insurgent Leader Is Buried at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Spanish Minister, M. Dupuy de Lôme, received a cable from the Governor General of Cuba to-day, confirming the death of Marti, the late Cuban leader, by an official identification of the corpse.

The dispatch contains the additional information that the authorities at Havana have heard nothing from Maximo Gomez, another of the Cuban leaders, since the report of his death a fortnight ago.

The Spanish forces are still making an aggressive campaign against the revolutionists, but the engagements between the two forces have recently been of small importance.

The repeated denials of Marti's death, it is said, have been inspired by the Cuban revolutionists, who fear a disheartening effect upon their sympathizers in this country.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 27.—The body of the rebel leader José Marti arrived here last night, and was at once taken to the cemetery, under a strong guard of Spanish troops, where it remained until this morning.

From the time that the body had been taken from Remanguauguas, where it had been buried two days, until it reached the railroad station here, the funeral train had been attacked by the rebels nine times with the intention of recovering the corpse. Ten of the Spanish soldiers were killed, and many wounded, among the latter being a Lieutenant named Jorge Lattore, a Cuban by birth.

This morning the lid of the coffin of the dead rebel was removed in order that the populace might see him and identify him. The latter, however, was impossible, as Marti had been dead for eight days. A few Spanish officers were then called and signed a statement that they identified the body in the coffin as that of José Marti. The body was then placed in a vault by the Board of Aldermen.

Col. Sandoval, who commanded the Spanish troops in the engagement in which Marti was killed, then delivered an address.

Several of the passengers of the Ward Line steamer Seneca, which arrived this evening from Havana, say that there is no question of Marti's death. His watch and chain were found on the body and exhibited in Santiago.

ADDITIONAL CUBAN EXPENSES.

Minister of War Will Enlist Volunteers Against the Rebels.

MADRID, June 5.—In consequence of a dispatch received from Captain General Martinez Campos, Señor Castellanos, the Colonial Minister, conferred to-day with Prime Minister Sagasta, and it was decided to ask the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow to grant an additional credit for expenses in Cuba.

Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War, has announced his intention of enlisting volunteers for Cuban service.

Harlem Democratic Club's New Officers.

The Harlem Democratic Club, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, elected these officers last night: President—P. F. Griffin; First Vice President—Cyrus L. Sulzberger; Second Vice President—John J. Hopper; Recording Secretary—Eugene Sondheim; Corresponding Secretary—H. C. Boehme; Treasurer—A. L. Baggott.

NEW-YORK AND JERSEY BRIDGE

Plans for the Structure Filed in the Office of the Secretary of War at Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Another leaf in the New-York and New-Jersey controversy was turned to-day when Joseph H. Swan, representing the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company, and the Commissioners appointed by the State of New-York filed with the Secretary of War plans for a six-track railroad bridge over the Hudson River from New-York City.

Only a few days ago James T. Sparkman, representing the New-Jersey people interested in the project, also filed at the War Department plans for a bridge across the river. On the subject of these conflicting plans, Mr. Swan said this evening:

"The plans filed with the Secretary of War to-day were prepared by the Union Bridge Company, and that company was the only one of the many presenting plans which guaranteed the cost of the bridge, and was willing to undertake the construction. The plans filed with the Secretary of War a few days ago were copies of the plans left with the Commissioners, and were prepared by Engineer Morrison of Chicago, by request of individuals connected with the New-Jersey end of the project, and have not been indorsed by the Commissioners of the State of New-York, or the company organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

"The plans as presented by Morrison provide only for a four-track bridge, while the plans of the Union Bridge Company, and selected by the Commissioners, provide for a six-track bridge at less cost than the Morrison plans for a four-track bridge. The Secretary of War will be asked to give a hearing upon the plans presented, and the details will then be placed before him. What the railroads require is a rigid structure; a light structure will not be suitable. The project is not one to be played with. Whatever plans are approved by the Secretary of War, they must be such that will command capital and the indorsement of the railroads, and when that is accomplished the money can be secured and work will begin."

Secretary Lamont is out of the city, and is not expected to return until Friday. Under the law governing the construction of the proposed bridge, he must pass upon the plans by June 10.

Mr. Sparkman said to-night that in order to avoid further controversy and danger of the project falling through, the New-Jersey people, whom he represented, would not object to the plans filed to-day by Mr. Swan. A communication to this effect was sent by him to the War Department this afternoon.

"FAIR ROSAMUND" PLAYED AGAIN

A Large Delegation from New-York Present at the Second Performance of the Fine Tennyson Play.

ALBANY, June 5.—"Fair Rosamund" closed in a blaze of glory this afternoon. When the play was over and all the principal actors had made their bows in recognition of the encores, Bishop Doane advanced to the open glade where Rosamund's bower had been established and shook hands with John Malone, who portrayed King Henry; Thomas J. Lanahan, who personated Thomas à Becket, and others of the cast.

The day was showery, and just before the time announced for the play to begin a sharp downpour prevailed. But this did not deter over 800 persons from proceeding to the Corning Farm. This audience was a third larger than that of yesterday, and, like its predecessor, was made up of the wealth and fashion of Albany and surrounding places and a large delegation of New-Yorkers. Mrs. Morton and her daughters came up from Ellerslie especially to attend the performance. Miss Hay, daughter of Col. John Hay of Washington, and Mrs. Arthur Biddle of Philadelphia were surrounded by merry groups.

The New-York delegation included Mrs. Walter Conrad, Miss Conrad, Miss Eames, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Roth Emmet, the Misses Emmet, Mrs. George Davies, Mrs. Roger Clark, and Edwin Clark.

If anything, the play was enacted better to-day than yesterday, and the players all came in for a generous share of the applause. There was a burst of sunshine just as Miss Huybertie Lansing Pruyn, as the Spirit of Fancy, came forth in trailing white robes and introduced the play and players in dainty verse, written for the occasion by John Malone. Then the sun disappeared again, and the leaden skies of yesterday returned and continued to the close of the play. The choruses were fully sustained, and enchanted the audience as they died away in the distance.

The production of "Fair Rosamund" proved to be a most fitting finale of a most active social season. Its success reflects great credit upon its projectors and conductors, and will net a snug sum of money for St. Margaret's Home for Babies, for which it was given. Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, who owns the copyright of the play for America, is thinking of reproducing it at Lenox, Mass., during the Summer season.

WHITEHEAD JURORS COULD NOT AGREE

Twice They So Reported, but Judge Allison Had Them Locked Up.

The case of Dr. E. Newton Whitehead, charged with having performed a criminal operation upon Agnes Berthold, was given to the jury at noon yesterday.

The lawyers had finished the summing up Tuesday, and Judge Allison, in the Court of General Sessions, delivered the charge yesterday morning.

The jury returned to the court about 2 o'clock and asked for instructions as to whether Dr. Whitehead had been arrested before or after he had testified before the Lexow committee. The jurors were told that it was six months prior to his appearance before the committee.

Juror Whitten asked whether Agnes Berthold had testified under oath previous to this trial that Dr. Whitehead had not been concerned in the operation. He was told that she had not so testified.

It was said about the court that Foreman Redlich and Juror Whitten had disagreed and were not on good terms, and that Mr. Whitten had asked to be excused from going to luncheon in company with the foreman. The rumor concerning this ill feeling could not be substantiated.

The jury came into court at 9:45 last evening and reported that no agreement could be reached. The Judge sent the jurors back for further deliberation.

The jurors sent word to Judge Allison at 11 P. M. that they could not agree. They were, by the Judge's order, locked up at midnight for the night.

More Wires for the United Press.

From The Des Moines Leader.

A new contract has been made by the United Press with the Western Union Telegraph Company, by which the value of its already full telegraph reports has been greatly strengthened. Over 2,000 miles of new leased wire have been added to the resources of the United Press, and arrangements have been completed by which the best Western news will be furnished.

The superiority of the United Press as to foreign, Washington, and general Eastern news has at all times been recognized in the profession. The United Press will now serve The Leader with a report of 20,000 words.

Opening of the Public Baths.

All but three of the city's free baths along the river front were opened yesterday. The three will be placed at the foot of West Twentieth Street, West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and at the foot of Grand Street, East River, respectively. The baths will remain open until fall.

The hours for bathing will be between 5 o'clock A. M. and 9 o'clock P. M. weekdays, and from 5 o'clock A. M. until noon Sundays. Yesterday was ladies' day at the baths. The bath at the Battery was thronged all day with women and children.

A Law School's Last Commencement.

With the commencement exercises of the Metropolis Law School, which were held last night in Lenox Lyceum, that school loses its identity. It is to be merged into the University of the City of New-York, of which institution it will hereafter be technically known as the Evening Law Department.

Degrees and diplomas were awarded last night to thirty young men.

The Providence Line for Boston and the East has resumed passenger service. Steamers "Connecticut" and "Massachusetts" leave daily, except Sunday, from New Pier 36 North River, at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

ITS GIFT TO A RAILROAD

Action of the Board of Aldermen Causes Much Speculation.

RUMORS OF BRIBERY NOT UNHEARD

Grant to Third Avenue Line Recalls "Boodle" Scandals of 1884 and the Case of Brooklyn's "Cold Thirteen."

The action of the Board of Aldermen Tuesday in giving a franchise for the King's Bridge Cable Railroad for nothing in preference to the Metropolitan Traction Company, which made a bona fide offer of $100,000 for the extension, was the subject of general speculation yesterday, and rumors of bribery were floating around the City Hall.

It recalled the great "boodle" scandals of 1884, when twenty-two Aldermen voted away the franchise for the Broadway surface railroad to Jacob Sharp for a consideration of $20,000 each, and also the more recent case of Brooklyn's "Cold Thirteen," who gave to the Nassau Electric Railroad Company a valuable franchise which the Supreme Court has just declared null and void.

Certainly no proposition could be fairer to the city and to the public than that made by the Metropolitan Traction Company. President H. H. Vreeland wrote to the board:

In order to present the case fairly and squarely to your honorable board, we offer to take the franchise and give the people the benefit of both connections. We will agree to deliver passengers to the Third Avenue road at the junction made by their application upon the division of joint earnings, such as would result in case the franchise was granted to that company, and their application granted instead of ours. In addition to that, giving the public the advantage of our connections, which would result from the granting of our application.

We also offer to pay the sum of $100,000 to the city in case our application is granted and we acquire the franchise. It will be seen from this communication:

First—That, by granting the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, with the conditions set out in this letter, the public will have the benefit of both connections, instead of limiting themselves to either, and be able to ride over the connections of both the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad for one fare at their option.

Second—That the city will necessarily obtain a larger return in this way than in any other, we agreeing to take the franchise upon terms which will give the city a percentage upon the business that would result from the two connections, instead of either one, the amount of the percentage being determined by competition at the sale, the franchise going to the highest bidder.

In the face, however, of the proposal, made by a company of known integrity and whose good faith could not be questioned, twenty Aldermen deliberately voted to give the franchise to the Third Avenue Company, which had not offered a cent for it. It is true that Edward Lauterbach, counsel to the company, and Mr. Platt's Chairman of the Republican County Committee, waved his arms in the air, and declared that his company would pay $250,000 for the franchise, but his statement was accepted in a Pickwickian sense. Alderman Goodman gravely declared that an offer to pay the city for such a franchise was nothing less than a bold, bad attempt to bribe the Board of Aldermen!

Here are the names of the twenty Aldermen who voted to give the franchise to the Third Avenue Company: Brown, (Tammany,) Campbell, (Tammany,) Clancy, (Tammany,) Dwyer, (O'Brien Democrat,) Goetz, (Republican,) Goodman, (Republican,) Goodwin, (Tammany,) Lantry, (Tammany,) Marshall, (Republican,) Murphy, (Tammany,) Oakley, (Tammany,) O'Brien, (Tammany,) Parker, (Republican,) Randall, (Republican,) Robinson, (Republican,) Schilling, (O'Brien Democrat,) School, (Republican,) Tait, (Tammany,) Wines, (Republican,) and Wund, (Tammany)—20.

The names of the Aldermen who would have granted the franchise to the Metropolitan Traction Company, because they knew that company would stand by its agreement, give the public the service it was entitled to, and pay $100,000 cash into the City Treasury, are: President Jeroloman, (State Democracy,) Vice President Windolph, (Republican,) Burke, (Tammany,) Hackett, (Republican,) Hall, (Republican,) Kenefick, (Tammany,) Muh, (Tammany,) Noonan, (Tammany,) Olcott, (Republican,) Ware, (Republican,) and Woodward, (Republican)—11.

What motives swayed the twenty are not known, but it was suggested yesterday that an investigation might reveal interesting secrets.

In order to make the action of the twenty binding it will have to be ratified by Mayor Strong, who may find interesting reading in the decision handed down on May 6 by Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of the Supreme Court against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company. Justice Smith said:

"In the case of Adamson against the Union Railroad Company, reported in General Term, in 74 Hun., at Page 3, the law has been declared in this department to be that where the Common Council grants to a railroad company for nothing a franchise for which the city is offered a substantial sum of money by another railroad company, and where such action is in bad faith and as a matter of favor to the company receiving the grant, such action amounts to a waste of the public funds of the municipality, and is within the condemnation of the statute under which this action is brought.

"This decision, whether right or wrong, must control my decision in any case which involves the principle decided. It must follow as corollary to the proposition decided that if the Council in bad faith, and as a matter of favor to its friends to the railroad company a franchise for a lesser sum than could be obtained from a competing company, such an act is also within the condemnation of the statute, and this action will be to declare the same void."

In conclusion, Justice Smith said:

"In every act of the committee, or of the thirteen Aldermen who voted for these franchises, there is an apparent determination to grant to these defendant companies those valuable rights for as small a sum as they dare. Foiled in their attempt to give them away, their studied effort is to prevent competition. False to their trust, they endeavor to sell the property of their cestisque trustent for as little as they can get. The evidence of their fraudulent purpose is both direct and circumstantial. It leaves in my mind not the shadow of a doubt. Learned counsel have endeavored to cover the fraud by reports of the committee, ingeniously drawn. When their action is considered, however, in the light of the application of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, as well as of the Union Street Railway Company, this action stands undefended. The franchises are declared void."

New-York's "Twenty" may be considered guilty of "a waste of the public funds of the municipality," and, as the "Cold Thirteen" are indictable under the law, so the Twenty may be indicted unless they can prove that they were actuated by some good motive that is not apparent on the surface.

The "boodle" Aldermen of 1884 voted to give a franchise for a surface railroad on Broadway to Jacob Sharp for nothing. Mayor Edson then received offers from the Broadway Railroad Company and the New-York Cable Company to pay the city $1,000,000 for the same franchise. He vetoed the Aldermen's resolution, and they were enjoined from passing it over his veto, but the injunction was vacated by Justice Bartlett of Brooklyn, and on Aug. 30, 1884, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the Aldermen held their famous "snap" meeting, at which the Mayor's veto was overruled and the franchise was given to Jacob Sharp. The following named Aldermen were responsible for the outrage:

Thomas Cleary, (County Democracy,) W. P. Kirk, (Tammany,) John O'Neil, (County Democracy,) Thomas Shells, (Jeffersonian Democracy,) Henry W. Jaehne, (County Democracy,) Patrick Farley, (County Democracy,) Charles B. Waite, (Republican,) Frederick Finck, (Republican,) William H. Miller, (Republican,) Thomas Rothman, (Republican,) Robert De Lacy, (County Democracy,) James Pearson, (Republican,) A. J. McQuade, (County Democracy,) M. F. McLoughlin, (Tammany,) Charles Dempsey, (Tammany,) Louis Wendel, (Republican,) Patrick Kenney, (Tammany,) Francis McCabe, (Tammany,) Henry L. Sayles, (Republican,) Charles H. Reilly, (County Democracy,) Michael Duffy, (Tammany,) L. A. Fullgraff, (Tammany.)

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, who was then an Alderman from the Nineteenth Assembly District, and John C. O'Connor, Jr., of the Eleventh Assembly District, alone opposed the board's action.

On the evidence furnished by Alderman Charles B. Waite the "boodlers" were indicted in April, 1886. Alderman Waite testified that each "boodler" received $20,000 from Jacob Sharp on the day before the "grab" Boeting, Sharp was also indicted. He and four Aldermen were tried, but one Alderman escaped conviction. The three others were sent to Sing Sing. Four of the Board became fugitives in Canada, four turned State's evidence, two died, one became insane, and the others finally escaped trial. Jacob Sharp was convicted and sentenced by Judge Barrett to four years and six months in prison and to pay a fine of $5,000, but the conviction was set aside by the Court of Appeals and Sharp was awaiting retrial when he died at his home, 354 West Twenty-third Street, April 5, 1888.

Mayor Strong may recall these facts before signing the resolution now before him giving the franchise for the King's Bridge Road to the Third Avenue Company.

TWO INNOCENT MEN IN PRISON

John Williams Pleads Guilty to a Robbery for Which Patrick Shannon and John Henry Were Convicted.

John Williams and William Dunn were arraigned before Chief Judge Cowing of the Court of General Sessions yesterday charged with having stolen $50 worth of jewelry from William B. Ackerson, a fish dealer, of West Fifty-ninth Street, on July 25, 1894.

Williams pleaded guilty and Dunn not guilty.

For the alleged commission of this same crime Patrick Shannon and John Henry were arrested, indicted, and sentenced by Judge Fitzgerald to one year in the penitentiary on Aug. 17, 1894, and they are now serving their sentences, though they have all along maintained their innocence, declaring that they were in Philadelphia the night the crime was committed.

Policeman Charlton of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station heard Williams relate about two weeks ago, with great gusto, the story of the conviction of Shannon and Henry. He arrested Williams, who at once confessed his guilt.

When Judge Cowing was made acquainted with the facts he said:

"This man Dunn must be tried at once. Two innocent men are suffering for the crime this man Williams admits he committed. This wrong must be righted at once."

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare said that he was ready to proceed with the case at once, but on motion of counsel for the defense the trial was put off until this morning.

The District Attorney has drawn up a petition to Gov. Morton, indorsed by Judge Fitzgerald, praying for the release of Shannon and Henry. In their behalf a suit for damages will be brought before the State Board of Claims.

THE BERING SEA FISHERIES

Canada Not Satisfied with the Course Pursued by Great Britain.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 5.—In the Senate to-day Senator MacDonald of Victoria, in referring to the bill now before the British House of Commons regarding the Bering Sea fisheries, said that while he admired British institutions, the interests of Canada would not be protected in cases in which the United States and Great Britain were concerned unless the Dominion looked well after itself.

The regulations of the Paris tribunal were such as to destroy seal life altogether.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell had no information to give concerning Mr. Gray's bill in the British House. The Government cabled the High Commissioner to ask the British Government not to proceed with the bill until the Canadian authorities had examined it. The regulations of the Paris tribunal were not satisfactory to Canada, since they gave rights to Americans not accorded to Canadians. The imperial Government admitted the force of some of the objections taken by Canada.

THE SULTAN AND HIS ADMIRERS

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I deem it to be my duty, as an Armenian, to thank you for your excellent editorial article on "The Responsibility of the Sultan" in The Times of yesterday. You have plainly explained why the Sultan of Turkey should be held responsible for the misrule and tyranny prevalent in his dominion in spite of his attempted vindication by such men as Admiral Kirkland, Gen. Lew Wallace, Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, and an unworthy local journal, and the like. These champions of the much-abused, poor, and innocent (!) Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid II. maintain that such an angelic and amiable person as the Padishah could not be responsible for such atrocities as have been reported in the journals of the whole civilized world, because he has been so kind toward themselves. And the only motive impelling them to maintain such absurdities is that either they have been well treated by his Majesty or have otherwise enjoyed his favors.

It should be understood that we have never claimed the Sultan to be a mad bull attacking everybody that he comes across. Of course, he is a crafty old fellow, and he well realizes the necessity of having some advocates and vindicators both in Europe and in America. It is no wonder that his Majesty impresses a class of people as a "charming man, of genial temper, kindly feeling, and courteous manners." You cannot show one ruler, no matter how brutal and detestable a person he might be, who is not, to certain favorites, a genial and charming man. When it has been proved beyond doubt that the most fiendish butchery of the century has been committed by the Sultan's own explicit order, those endeavoring to exempt him from all responsibility deserve but the scorn and contempt of every respectable citizen.

A. P. V.

New-York, June 3, 1895.

Preferred Study to Treatment.

John Denison Champlin, Jr., of the class of '97 in the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, arrived at the Pasteur Institute, Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, from New-Haven, Conn., yesterday afternoon to consult Dr. Labadie in regard to taking the Pasteur treatment.

Mr. Champlin was bitten on the middle finger of the right hand on May 28 by a dog, which he was trying to save frome being killed by a bulldog.

Dr. Labadie advised him to take the treatment at once, but Mr. Champlin hesitated on being told that he would have to remain at the Institute fifteen days, and left, saying that he would probably return. He said to spend so long a time under treatment would interfere with his studies.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Benjamin S. Morehouse, who at one time was a Justice of the Peace in Brooklyn, died at his home, 352 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday. He was seventy-two years old, and was born in Brooklyn. He was a lawyer, a Past Master of Hill Gr

NEW-YORK COMMITTEE

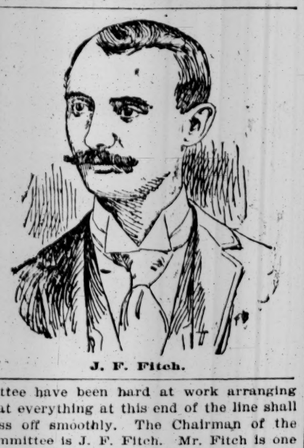
Men Who Have Selected the Team for the Times Relay Race.

WELL-KNOWN AND ACTIVE CYCLISTS

President Fitch of the Riversides Chairman — W. O. Tate the Secretary — Three Other Members.

The committee that has had the task of selecting the team to represent the Empire State in the New-York Times tri-State 150-mile relay race had a hard task. To select a team that would win was, of course, what each member of the committee wanted, and so the capabilities of each candidate for a position on the team were carefully weighed. The team has been selected, and each one of the six men chosen has a good record made in a twenty-five-mile road race.

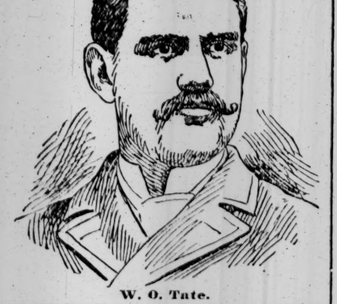
Ever since the arrangements for the race were commenced, the members of this committee have been hard at work arranging that everything at this end of the line shall pass off smoothly. The Chairman of the committee is J. F. Fitch. Mr. Fitch is one of the most progressive bicyclists in this city. He is President of the Riverside Wheelmen, which is one of the most flourishing organizations in the State. Mr. Fitch is now serving his second term as President, and it is very largely due to his untiring efforts that the Riversides have been so successful. He is active in racing and a promoter of racing events. This season the Riversides will have four meets on Manhattan Field.



J. F. Fitch.

Mr. Fitch is a young married man, and has a position in the Treasurer's office of the Metropolitan Telephone Company. He is very popular among wheelmen, and because of the interest he takes in bicycle races, his services are in constant demand at race meets, where he invariably acts as a judge.

The Secretary of the committee, W. O. Tate, is a member of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club. He was formerly President of the Montauk Wheelmen, and when that club disbanded, he joined the Brooklyn, and has become one of the most active members of the club. Mr. Tate is now one of the promoters of the Association of Cycling Clubs of Long Island, which is an organization similar to the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs of this city. He is a young married man, lives in Brooklyn, and is engaged in the real estate business with his father. In the wheelmen's bowling tournament last Winter, Mr. Tate kept the scores and averages of the clubs and bowlers competing. This was no light task. He did the work well, and earned the thanks of all the bowlers. He was one of the main rooters at all the games in which his club took part.

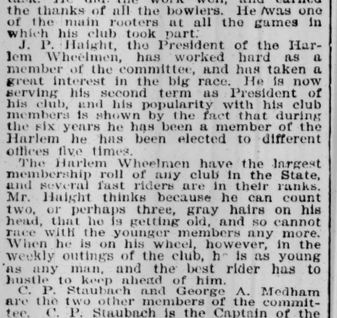


W. O. Tate.

J. P. Haight, the President of the Harlem Wheelmen, has worked hard as a member of the committee, and has taken a great interest in the big race. He is now serving his second term as President of his club, and his popularity with his club members is shown by the fact that during the six years he has been a member of the Harlem he has been elected to different offices five times.

The Harlem Wheelmen have the largest membership roll of any club in the State, and several fast riders are in their ranks. Mr. Haight thinks because he can count two, or perhaps three, gray hairs on his head, that he is getting old, and so cannot race with the younger members any more. When he is on his wheel, however, in the weekly outings of the club, he is as young as any man, and the best rider has to hustle to keep ahead of him.

C. P. Staubach and George A. Medham are the two other members of the committee. C. P. Staubach is the Captain of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, and is one of the most popular Captains a wheeling organization ever had. He is an indefatigable worker and a rattling good rider. In cycling his hobby is to organize century runs and long road races. He always takes part himself and at the finish is as fresh almost as when he started. Last year he was one of The New-York Times men in the first tri-State relay race. In the Winter he was on the bowling team of his club in the wheelmen's tournament, and made some remarkably good scores. He is also a militiaman, being an officer of the Twelfth Battalion.



James P. Haight.

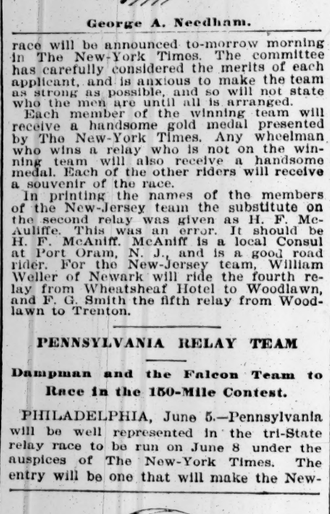
George A. Needham is Captain of the Kings County Wheelmen, the crack road racing club. He has been an active member for three years, and in that time has done a little road and track racing. In 1893 he won the mileage record of his club, having ridden 7,698 miles during the year. For this performance he received a handsome diamond locket, of which he is very proud. This performance was also the State record. For the last year and a half he has been working hard on the new clubhouse, now nearly ready for the Kings County Wheelmen. He first started the scheme, and by hard work raised the necessary funds to carry it through. The new house, when completed, will have cost $25,000, and will be the finest home of any wheeling organization in the world. His popularity as a Captain was shown in the first club run this year. On previous occasions it was hard work to get the riders out, and then every man would ride as he pleased. This year eighty-six men rode to Coney Island, and they kept in single file over the entire route.

The team to represent New-York in the race will be announced to-morrow morning in The New-York Times. The committee has carefully considered the merits of each applicant, and is anxious to make the team as strong as possible, and so will not state who the men are until all is arranged.

George A. Needham.

Each member of the winning team will receive a handsome gold medal presented by The New-York Times. Any wheelman who wins a relay who is not on the winning team will also receive a handsome medal. Each of the other riders will receive a souvenir of the race.

In printing the names of the members of the New-Jersey team the substitute on the second relay was given as H. F. McAuliffe. This was an error. It should be H. F. McAniff. McAniff is a local Consul at Fort Oram, N. J., and is a good road rider. For the New-Jersey team, William Weller of Newark will ride the fourth relay from Wheatsheaf Hotel to Woodlawn, and F. G. Smith the fifth relay from Woodlawn to Trenton.



Charles P. Staubach.

PENNSYLVANIA RELAY TEAM

Dampman and the Falcon Team to Race in the 150-Mile Contest.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Pennsylvania will be well represented in the tri-State relay race to be run on June 8 under the auspices of The New-York Times. The entry will be one that will make the New-Jersey and New-York crack long-distance riders hustle to beat. The Falcon team, under the lead of Frank M. Dampman, has been chosen to represent this State, and six better road racers, when pluck and endurance are taken into consideration, it would be hard to find.

Mr. Dampman only had two days in which to prepare the team for the race, and its personnel was not completed until this evening, when it was decided that Howard Wunder of the Wayne Wheelmen should have the fifth relay. There were two other applicants for a place on the team, and several others were ready to ride.

Mr. Dampman will do double duty on the occasion. He has already agreed to race Fuller of Brooklyn the entire 150 miles, and, in addition, has decided to be the first relay rider on the Pennsylvania team. Not contented with this, it is his intention to push his pedals hard enough to keep up with the relay riders from New-York to Riverton, N. J., a feat almost unparalleled in the history of cycling.

To cross the tape first it would be necessary for him to beat six fresh men, and, if he can do it, he will put the biggest feather in his cap that he has ever won. Dampman rode over the entire course to-day as a preliminary to Saturday's race, and reached Philadelphia to-night in first-class condition. He reports the road in good shape, and is confident that fast time will be made by the riders. The rainstorm of to-night should settle the dust, and, if the next two days are clear, he says, they will be in excellent trim.

When Dampman crosses the tape at Paterson, T. B. Buzzard will take up the work and rush on to Morristown. At the latter point Alva Stewart will be in waiting, and this plucky rider will rush on to the Wheatsheaf Hotel, where he will find W. Robert Landis waiting for him. Landis will finish the last twenty-five miles of the first century, and Howard Wunder will take up the work at Woodlawn. When Wunder has covered the twenty-five miles, C. R. Krick of Reading, who was in last year's race, will start off for the last twenty-five miles. Krick has been in training all Spring for this event, and should make fast time on his relay.

WHERE THE RACE WILL END.

Big Entry List for the Riverton Meet—A Fine Track.

RIVERTON, N. J., June 5.—Entries for the bicycle race meet under the auspices of the Riverton, Athletic Association are all in, and have exceeded in number the expectations of even the most enthusiastic member of the club. The total number of entries is 163, divided in this way: Novice race, 15; one-mile, open, 46; one-mile, handicap, 60; five-mile, handicap, 42. The large number of entries necessitates the running of the races in heats.

George D. Gideon, Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, is to act as referee, and the other officers for the day will be: Judges—R. D. Gordon, W. J. Greer, and J. J. Crout; Timers—W. M. Brewster, O. S. Bunnell, and W. J. Walker; Clerk of the Course—Harvey T. Uhler; Assistants—Joseph E. Fitzgerald, and William H. Hart; Umpires—Joseph Estocket, H. C. Hochstadter, Charles Ockford; Scorers—H. A. Cain, John G. Geslermain, Joseph Donnelly, J. F. Fitch of New-York, and G. F. Wiese; Starter—Louis Geyler; Announcer—H. D. Le Cato; Handicapper—S. W. Merrihew.

The Riverton track, a photograph of a section of which is given herewith, is a quarter of a mile in circumference, and has just been regraded, recovered, and relaid throughout until racing men pronounce it to be one of the most desirable tracks in the country to race over. The grounds on which it is laid out are six and one-quarter acres in extent, and were first opened as a bicycle track on July 4 last. Since that time about $8,000 has been spent in improvements until the course is now a model one in every respect.

It is here that the tri-state relay race projected by The New-York Times, will finish on Saturday afternoon, when riders representing New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, will make the final struggle over the last relay, from Trenton to this track. A special track leading from Thomas Avenue into the grounds has been laid, the relay riders swinging into Thomas Avenue from Broad Street, and thence into the Athletic Association grounds. A run of a mile over the regular racing track will bring the long run of 150 miles to a close, and decide which of the State teams has won the much-coveted prizes.

Live Jersey Cyclists.

The Hudson County Wheelmen have arranged to have 200 tents erected at Asbury Park on Saturday, July 6, for the use of members and their friends during the National League of American Wheelmen meet, July 8 to 10, inclusive. The club will have a regular meeting at the clubhouse to-morrow evening, when members can secure tents from the Secretary.

To accommodate members, arrangements have been made to have ice cream, ices, salads, and light refreshments served in the clubhouse on and after Monday next. A lantern parade, with a reception at the clubhouse, is to be arranged for some evening this month.

On Sunday morning, the 16th inst., members of the club will ride to the Tabernacle in a body and listen to the Rev. J. L. Soudder's second annual talk to the Hudson County Wheelmen.

CABANNE'S CLEVER CYCLING.

Won Two Hard Races at the Albany Tournament.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—At to-day's bicycle races here Cabanne took two of the three events, giving him a record of six out of eight open events in which he has competed this season. The Albany County Wheelmen were sponsors of the meet, and were in rather hard luck, as rain fell just as the novice race was being run, keeping away many. The attendance was excellent, nevertheless. Cabanne met Tyler and Bald in to-day's contests, and won out on each occasion, the last with a great finishing sprint for the last fifty yards. Heats were run in each contest, all of them slow, and the fields were sifted down to six men.

In the mile open race Cabanne had a poor position and on the last lap was forced to fall back behind the bunch and then come around. Sims rounded the turn first and Bald shot his bolt at the head of the stretch. The track was not safe for fast riding, there being no bank, but these men forgot the fact, and Cabanne slid through the bunch like a streak, and barely ten yards from home nipped Bald for a bare six inches when the tape was crossed. Tyler fell away on the last lap. The time was 2:19 3-5, good for the track and day. The finish of the two-third mile, open, Class B, was another brilliant coup for Cabanne, who came like mad around the lower bank, caught Bald, and the two passed Maddox and plunged desperately into a duel. In the last twenty yards Cabanne won the contest by a tire's width only, but it was a win, nevertheless. Bald retaliated by taking the half-mile open from the field of eleven, among the number being Cabanne, who ran fifth.

"Johnnie" Johnson and Tom Eck paid admission to the races and watched the contests from seats in the stand.

The events:

Class A, One-Mile Novice.—Won by Theodore Lobe, Troy; C. T. Holdridge of East Windham second; W. E. Wesheit, Albany, third. Time—2:44 2-5.

Class A, One-Mile Open.—Won by F. Baron Stow, Conway, Mass.; Walter Piccaver, Albany, second; George E. Ruppert, New-York, third. Time—2:25 2-5.

One-Mile Open, Class B.—Won by L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, second; F. H. Allen, pacemaker, Springfield, third. Time—2:19¾.

One-Half Mile, Eastern New-York Cycling League Championship.—Won by Walter Piecaver, Albany; Charles I. Beach, Albany, second; H. W. Walker, Cohoes, third. Time—1:20.

Two-Thirds-Mile Dash, Class B.—Won by L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis; E. C. Bald, Buffalo, second; H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park, third. Time—1:51.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Won by A. H. Davey, Greenfield, Mass., (90 yards;) E. Hilfrank, Albany, 130 yards,) second; G. E. Ruppert, New-York, (45 yards,) third. Time—2:20 2-5.

Half-Mile Dash, Class B.—Won by E. C. Bald, Buffalo; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland, second; W. F. Sims, Washington, third. Time—1:14 1-5.

A CRACK QUAD TO PACE THEM

Arrangements to Help Record-Breakers at the Manhattan Beach Track.

In order that every opportunity may be given for smashing records at the new Manhattan Beach cycle track, Austin Corbin has given $100 to the committee in charge of the track and races to be expended in securing the best possible "quad" team for pacemaking in the mile and ten-mile races for Class B men.

The meet will be held on Saturday of next week, and is officially known as the New-York State meet of the League of American Wheelmen. Chairman Gideon has expressed his willingness to allow professional pacemaking if it is required, and the committee will secure the necessary permission so as to get the best quadruplet pacing team that can be had, paying whatever additional expense may be necessary, in addition to Mr. Corbin's donation, out of the funds at their disposal.

Entries for the meet are now coming in rapidly, and there is every prospect of an unusually large list of crack men being among them. Chairman Burns, Room 80, Times Building, New-York City, will receive entries up to and including Saturday next. Word has been received from nearly all the Class B teams that they will be entered, and will be at the meet.

The track surface is all down, excepting about 200 feet, which means that this work will certainly be completed by Monday next, as the men are laying sixty feet a day. Several racing men have tried the track in spins of an eighth or a quarter of a mile, and pronounce the surface perfect. Mr. Haynes, who has charge of the construction of the track, announces that the plans for the grand stand have been changed so that its seating capacity has been increased to 12,000.

Ample accommodations for racing men will be furnished. There will be a lounging room, and space for the storage of wheels in front of the competitors. Each room in the competitors' quarters will be furnished with two cots, and in two large rooms cots will be arranged in hospital fashion, with every possible convenience for rubbing down, bathing, &c. There will be about 100 cots in all for the use of riders.

When the work is completed, the track and its appointments are expected to be the finest in the country.

Quarter Section of Track at Riverton A. A. Grounds.

DISSATISFIED WITH RACING BOARD

Meeting of Class B Riders to Discuss Forming a New Racing League.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 5.—As the result of dissatisfaction with the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, a meeting was held here to-night to consider the advisability of forming a new league of wheelmen, with the especial object of promoting racing throughout the country. John S. Johnson, who was recently suspended from the League of American Wheelmen, with his manager, T. W. Eck, David B. Shafer, manager for Titus, Sanger, and Cabanne, and other prominent managers and riders in both Classes A and B, took part in the discussion.

The dissatisfaction, it developed, has been growing ever since last February, when Chairman Gideon was placed at the head of the Racing Board. The crack riders are not pleased with his arbitrary rules relative to riders and races. Without the slightest notice, they assert, a rider may be expelled or suspended and thereby barred from riding at any meets for which he is entered. This, the managers declare, is unjust to promoters of race meets as well as to the riders.

The theory was advanced that the crack riders would soon be thrown on their own resources. This condition would be brought about by the companies manufacturing wheels doing away with the plan of sending the riders about the country to advertise their new wheels, as a result of the arbitrary rules of the Racing Board of the league. Therefore the only way in which races could be maintained would be to have cash prizes, and the riders pay the manufacturing companies a certain percentage of their prize winnings. The League of American Wheelmen, Mr. Eck says, is an excellent institution for road improvement and matters that pertain to cycling, but it can no longer successfully manage or control the racing men of the country.

The meeting finally concluded that the time was not yet ripe for seceding, and voted the following committee to consult with the cycle meet promoters and the Cycle Board of Trade, Thomas W. Eck, Harry C. Tyle, A. I. Brown, Cornelius Baker, David Shafer, W. F. Murphy, and W. H. Kirkpatrick. The impression prevailed that the whole matter, of whether riders be allowed to race for cash prizes, lies with the manufacturers of wheels. The next meeting of the league will be in New-York City during the State division meet.

READY TO RACE JOHNSON.

Zimmerman Will Meet the Crack for $5,000 a Side at the National Tourney.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 5.—The local Race Committee having charge of the special events of the July national meet of the League of American Wheelmen were in conference with Champion Arthur A. Zimmerman at Freehold yesterday. Chairman Beeglo asked the champion if he would consent to race John S. Johnson, the Minneapolis crack, who has recently been declared a professional by Chairman Gideon of the National Racing Board. Zimmerman replied: "I have been willing and anxious to meet Johnson in a series of races, and you may challege him in my name to race at Asbury Park in July, any distance from a quarter of a mile to fifty miles, for $5,000 a side." The local Race Committee to-day visited Chairman Gideon and obtained his consent to the proposed professional race during the national meet.

Chairman Beegle to-night forwarded the following telegram to Johnson at Albany, N. Y.:

"The Asbury Park Wheelmen are authorized by A. A. Zimmerman to challege you to race here during the national meet, any distance, one-quarter to fifty miles, for $5,000 a side. All arrangements in our hands."

Up to a late hour no answer had been received from Tom Eck, Johnson's manager and trainer, and Zimmerman's friends confidently believe that the Minneapolis wonder will refuse to accept the "Jersey Skeeter's" broad challenge. There are several Asbury Parkers ready to put up Zimmerman's share of the purse at a moment's notice.

STANDEVEN WAS DISQUALIFIED.

He Made a False Entry for the Irvington-Millburn Race.

The Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs met in the office of The Wheel, 21 Park Row, to consider protests made against riders in the Irvington-Millburn race. Simpson Standeven of the Active Athletic Club of Paterson, N. J., who finished second, was disqualified on the ground that he withheld information about his previous record. He made his entry in blank, and the handicapper naturally assumed that he had not raced before. He got a handicap of 7 minutes. It was shown that he had a record of 1:14:55, and if this had been known he would not have received more than 4:30 handicap.

Standeven was present at the investigation, and at first denied that he had made any false entry. Finally he acknowledged that the charges were true. His disqualification gives Otto L. Roehr of the Kings County Wheelmen second prize.

J. P. W. Richt of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, who finished first in the race, was also under investigation upon similar charges. He was heard in his own behalf. The committee did not render a decision in his case as it has to hunt up some records, but will probably do so on Saturday.

From Sag Harbor to Brooklyn.

Saturday's century run from Sag Harbor, L. I., to Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Long Island Century Association promises to be a thoroughly successful one. Those who wish to participate may leave for Sag Harbor on the steamer Shelter Island on Friday evening, from Pier 26 East River, or by special train from the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad at midnight.

Riders will leave Sag Harbor at 5 A. M. under the guidance of such competent pacemakers as H. J. Valentine, Clemens Weiss, C. P. Staubach, W. H. Roberts, Adolph Stahl, and H. J. Ripper, who will lead the cyclists at from eight to ten miles an hour during the trip to Brooklyn. Dinner will be had at Patchogue at 50 cents a head.

The run is free from hills and bad roads, and for thirty miles is along the coast of Great South Bay. It is a charming route to traverse, with pretty villages and lovely scenery all the way. Entries for the run will close to-night with Alexander Schwalbach, at the Liberty Cycle Rooms, 1,217 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

Inspected the Cycle Path.

The committee appointed by the Good Roads Association to inspect the Coney Island cycle path went over it with Superintendent Ulrich of Prospect Park yesterday morning, and pointed out what repairs were needed. One of the most important changes that will be made is to level the bridges that cross the gutters at the crossings on the path. At all the road crossings a top dressing will be put on and rolled hard. The grass at the sides of the path will be mowed and the loose top dressing at the sides removed. This will make the riding easier for the outside men in next week's parade.

Contractor Flynn, who is building the tunnel at Church Avenue, said he would have the bridge across the path completed in a week. The bridge will be four feet above the level of the path, and on the park side will be graded for seventy-five feet.

Relay Race from Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The bicycle relay race between Chicago and New-York was started promptly at 9 o'clock this morning from in front of army headquarters at Adams Street and Michigan Avenue. It is the intention to start off two riders in each one of the relays, one man carrying a message from Gen. Merritt to Gen. Miles in New-York, and the other a message from Postmaster Hesing to the Postmaster of the City of New-York.

John Lawson, a member of the Monitor Cycling Club, and R. H. Winship, who distinguished himself in the Chicago road race, rode the first relay.

The Chicago relay riders have charge of the trip only as far as La Porte, Ind. It is the intention to make the trip in seventy-two hours, if and each rider will do his best to cover his territory in the fastest time.

Tamaqua's Century Run.

Under most flattering conditions for their future prosperity, the Tamaqua Wheelmen were recently organized in Jamaica, L. I. The membership is already sufficiently large to make the long-continued life of the club a certainty. William Thompson has been chosen Captain, Stanley Jordan First Lieutenant, and W. Nelson Valk Second Lieutenant. In order that the club members may make the acquaintance of other cyclists, and that the young organization may make itself known in the cycling world, the club has arranged a century run for Sunday, June 30, from Jamaica to Roe's Hotel, at Patchogue, and return. An elaborate silver medal will be given to all survivors of the run, and in order to make it popular experienced pacemakers have been engaged. It will not be a "scorching" run, but one in which the pace will be made to suit ladies and inexperienced wheelmen, so these may be able to make the run with as little fatigue as possible.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Excelsior Cycle Club members, in addition to their regular Wednesday and Friday evening runs, have arranged the following special runs: June 9—Valley Stream, starting from West Sixty-sixth Street and Boulevard, at 9 A. M.; June 15—Coney Island parade, Twenty-third Street Ferry, 9 A. M.; June 16, Dobbs Ferry, West Sixty-sixth Street and Boulevard, 9 A. M.; June 22, Roslyn, West Sixty-sixth Street and Boulevard, 9 A. M.; June 30—Newark-Plainfield, starting from foot of Desbrosses Street, 9:45 A. M.; July 4—Larchmont, starting from West Sixty-sixth Street and Boulevard, 8:30 A. M.; July 6—Asbury Park; July 14—Asbury Park meet; July 21—Tottenville, S. I., starting from foot of Whitehall Street, 9:45 A. M.; July 28—Pompton, N. J., starting from West Sixty-sixth Street and Boulevard, 9 A. M.

—Members of the Recreation Wheelmen expect to make a fine display when they appear in parade on the opening of the Coney Island cycle path a week from Saturday. Members will have their wheels decorated with shotguns, rifles, fishing rods, fish creels, game bags, tennis racquets, croquet mallets, golf sticks, drawing portfolios, cameras, baseball bats, and masks, cricket bats, and other emblems indicative of their love for out-of-door sports. Recreation members will meet at Gate 7, Ninth Avenue and Ninth Street, at 1:15 P. M., with their wheels decorated, and will join the First Division at Eastern Parkway and Bedford Avenue.

—Louis Geylor of the Century Wheelmen is organizing a party of Brooklyn enthusiasts for a tour in Canada this Summer in company with a party which A. D. Peck is organizing in Boston. The tourists will leave Boston Aug. 10, will travel about 350 miles on wheels in trips averaging from 23 to 64 miles a day. The trip will take two weeks and a day, and the total expense will be less than $100 for each participant.

—There is much valuable information for Crescent agents and some very useful business pointers for general bicycle dealers in the June number of The Crescent Bulletin. The issue contains portraits of three live Crescent agents, and two columns of testimonials from riders who have found much to admire and praise in the 1895 Crescents.

—It is now practically settled that Walter Sanger will meet Charles F. Murphy in a series of mile races at the Kings County Wheelmen's meet at Manhattan Beach June 29. The winner of two of the three mile heats will be given a prize of the value of $1,000 if the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen will sanction such a prize.

—At the Queens County Fair at Minneola next week a cycle race for Class A riders will be run on Wednesday. It will be open to residents of Long Island only. On Thursday there will be a half-mile heat race, open to Class A men residing in Queens County. Entries will close on Saturday with Thomas H. Bacon of Jericho, L. I.

—The policemen on duty on the cycle path of the Coney Island Boulevard have been granted permission to wear a uniform which includes knickerbockers.

—The Atlas Wheelmen of Brooklyn will have a run to Boonton, N. J., leaving their clubhouse at 6 A. M. Unattached wheelmen are invited to participate.

—Starbuck and Bartholomew have been engaged to pace Zimmerman when he rides at the Mount Holly (N. J.) meeting.

—Liberty Wheelmen will have a special meeting at their clubhouse this evening.

CLOSE FINISHES BY TROTTERS.

Some Excellent Sport at Philadelphia Driving Park.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Three large fields of trotters and pacers, one of them numbering fourteen, furnished very fair sport at the Philadelphia Driving Park this afternoon. The track, though dry on the surface, was by no means at its best, but many of the miles were below 2:20, and the others quite close to that notch.

There were more persons present than when the meeting began yesterday, and they were treated to some exciting finishes. If the card had been taken up promptly it might have been disposed of before dark, but the 2:18 trot was left undecided.

The 2:24 trot was easy enough for Falkland, with Snip Nose from New-York and the Southern trotter B. L. C. forcing him out in turn. Falkland could have beaten 2:20 in any of the miles, but got off without improving his former work of 2:20¾.

Mascot, Jr., was evidently the best of the 2:25 pacers, but was not out for the first heat. Few of the other fast ones seemed to want it, and a mile in 2:24¾ gave a score to Comet. She made bold bids for more heats, but could not shake Mascot, Jr., off, and he captured the race off hand, when Elliott let go of his head.

In the first heat of the 2:18 trot, with Queen Alfred laid up, Jacksonian, Soudan, Verlinda B., and Chance came under the wire with only a neck between any of them. Jacksonian was a trifle ahead, but he had done some handy breaking, and was placed fourth. This gave Soudan the heat, and Snyder made Queen Alfred get in 2:17½ the next time, while the brown veteran General Turner moved Jettie up in the third heat and beat Soudan for place by a short length.

If the rain does not interfere, the programme will be concluded to-morrow with three more classes.

Summaries:

2:25 Class, Trotting.—Purse $500.

	Pounds.		
Falkland, b. s., by Happy Medium-Toto, by Princeps, (Payne)	1	1	1
B. L. C., b. g., (Rank)	2	7	2
Snip Nose, b. m., (Fleming)	3	2	4
Billy Ackerson, b. s., (Haight)	4	4	3
Maggie Campbell, b. m., Merrifield)	7	3	5
Bay Wilkes, b. g., (Pusey)	6	5dls.	
Judy O., b. m., (Stone)	5	6dls.	
Angelus, ch. s., (Ryan)	dis.		

Time—2:20¾; 2:21¼; 2:20¾.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Mascot, Jr., b. g., by Wilkes—Hurrah, dam by Aulster, (Elliott)	6	1	1
Comet, ch. m., by Kilbuck-Tom, (Barnes)	1	2	2
Arlon, br. g., (Jackson)	2	3	3
H. M. B., br. g., (Drummond)	4	4	7
Simon Bolivar, ch. g., (Hutchinson)	5	9	6
Polka Belton, b. f., (Lane)	8	8	4
Doubtful, blk. g., (Stanton)	7	6	5
Clan Alpine, b. s., (Hatch)	9	7	8dls
Packaniny, b. m., (Green)	3	4	dis.
Maud Wilson, g. m., (Hoge)	dis.		

Time—2:24¼; 2:18¾; 2:20¾; 2:21.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500; (unfinished.)

Queen Alfred, b. m., by Alfred G., (Campbell)	5	1	1
Soudan, br. g., by Combat, (Snyder)	1	2	3
Verlinda B., gr. m., (Greenway)	2	3	4
Jettie, blk. m., (Turner)	7	12	2
Chance, b. g., (Ryan)	3	4	5
Jacksonian, b. g., (Tyson)	4	13	7
Scranton Belle, b. m., (Payne)	8	5	6
Katherine S., ro. m., (Clark)	6	10	9
Almontine, b. m., (Grady)	9	6	13
Hundley, ch. g., (Clayton)	10	7	12
Pat My Boy, g. g., (Scattergood)	14	8	8
Wilbrooke, b. m., (Settle)	12	9	14
Claymore, b. g., (Ernest)	13	11	10
Nellie D., b. m., (Hatch)	11	14	11

Time—2:19 2:17½; 2:18¾.

Trotting Races at White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 5.—The threatening weather did not prevent about 5,000 spectators from attending the first day's races under the auspices of the Harlem Valley Stock Farm at the Westchester County Fair Grounds to-day. There were two races upon the programme, and ex-Sheriff S. Carpenter and Judge Daniel O. Archer were the judges. The first race was for the 2:25 class, purse $250, and the second race was for the 2:40 class, purse $250. The purses were divided into first, second, and third money. The following is the summary:

The first race was won in three straight heats by McKean, b. s., owned by James S. Murray, Chester, N. Y. Time—2:25¼; 2:27; 2:25½.

The second race was won in three straight heats by Meringo, b. s., owned by C. Mabbett, Dover Plains, N. Y. Time—2:31¼; 2:29¼; 2:27¼.

Fast Trotter Coming East.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 5.—The trotting gelding Oscar William, 2:18½, by Simmons, out of Lottie Thorne, was sold to-night by D. T. Buffington of Florence, Ky., to Ed De Cernea of New-York, for $3,000. The horse has been driven a trial mile in 2:08 this Spring.

TO RACE AT GRAVESEND.

Entries for the Six Events to be Decided This Afternoon.

While the fields are not large for the races to be run at the Gravesend track this afternoon the quality of the horses entered in the several races is excellent and the sport ought to be interesting. In the Blemton Stakes Merry Prince will give another exhibition of his quality, even though he has nothing of a very high class to run against. The Oneck Stakes, too, should prove a pretty contest, and the others will give backers a chance to do some guessing.

Entries for the races with the weights allotted the starters are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner $400; to the second horse $75, and to the third $25; one mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Captain T.	111	Patrician	107
Gotham	106	Owlet	86

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner $400, to the second horse $75, and to the third $25; six furlongs.

Manchester	117	Kisbern	105
Hailstone	113	King Gold	102
Heliopolis	109	McKee	101
Corn Cob	107	Golden Gate	100
Cromwell	106	Romping Girl	95
Milton E.	105	Encore	95

THIRD RACE.—The Blemton Stakes, of $1,500; for two-year-olds; $20 each; to the winner $1,200, to the second horse $200, and to the third $100; five furlongs.

Merry Prince	118	Refugee	115
Del Coronado	108	The Native	108
Jefferson	105		

FOURTH RACE.—The Oneck Stakes, of $1,000; for three-year-olds and upward; $20 each; to the winner $700, to the second horse $200, and to the third $100; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Declare	112	Captain T.	104
Ajax	105	Sue Kittie	83
Song and Dance	105	Salonica	90

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner $400, to the second horse $75, and to the third $25; five furlongs.

Teke	112	Dr. Wylie	112
Shakespeare	112	Bulwark	112
Norrania	109	Arline	109
Madea	109	Patrol	109

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner $500, to the second horse $75, and to third $25; one mile.

Stowaway	116	Ed Kearney	108
Peacemaker	107	Beldemere	104
Chiswick	104	Factotum	98
Hermanita	93		

PIMLICO RACES ENDED.

A Venture that Was a Losing One from the Start.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—The running meeting at Pimlico has proved such a "frost" that it has been abandoned. The meeting, which was run in opposition to a majority of the members of the Executive Committee, has been at a loss of $1,500 a day, and the projectors refuse to stand the loss any longer. The Jockey Club, it is claimed, broke faith with the managers, "by allowing racing at Gravesend in opposition to the Pimlico meeting," a claim that is absurd on its face.

The steeplechase, which wound up the meeting, was run in a heavy thunder shower. Results of the races:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs.—Milan, 102 pounds, (Finnegan,) 2½ to 1, won; Captain Jack, 96, (Keefe,) 7 to 1, second; Wheeler, 109, (Howe,) even, third. Time—1:15¼. Blue Garter, Ducas, Rocket, Sir John, and Ironsides also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Ina, 107 pounds, (Sheedy,) 3 to 5, won; Kallirhoe, 107, (Healy,) 2 to 1, second; First Light, 107, (Grant,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Edna May also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Clarus, 100 pounds, (Scott,) 13 to 5, won; Kilkenny, 109, (Keefe,) 7 to 2, second; Dr. Jones, 100 (Sheedy,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:50¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Laura Davis, 100 pounds, (Stuffit,) 4 to 1, won; Miss Edith, 100, (Mafer,) 10 to 1, second; Chugnut, 100, (Scott,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:07. Lambent, Torresdale, and Himyaro also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase; full course. Sam D., 143 pounds, (Moore,) 5 to 1, won; Young Orion, 167, (Hamilton,) 10 to 1, second. St. John and Lizzie did not go the course.

NOTES FOR RACEGOERS.

—The St. Louis Fair Association is now trying to get on a race at a mile and a quarter between Henry of Navarre, Clifford, and Lamplighter. They have offered to add $5,000 to any sweepstakes the owners may agree on. Byron McClelland says he will go into such a race, but that it must be run at Latonia. Walbaum will only consent to race at St. Louis. Bob Rose would prefer to race at Chicago, where Clifford now is, but may be induced to take Clifford to Latonia, to meet Henry of Navarre, as McClelland will not take the latter to St. Louis under any circumstances. Clifford's time in the St. Louis race was 2:07, and not 2:08, as announced by the official timers, so Trainer Rogers says.

—At their meeting yesterday afternoon, The Jockey Club Stewards granted the Narragansett Jockey Club a license for a meeting at Providence under Jockey Club rules, from June 15 to July 15. Application was made for the reinstatement of Jockey Harry Jones, who had been set down for suspicious riding at the St. Asaph meeting.

—Fred Foster, the owner of the race horse Dr. Rice, has bought the Simon farm of 120 acres, about three miles from the Madison (Ill.) race track. He paid $21,000 for the farm, and will have a breeding establishment there, with Dr. Rice at the head of the stud, when the animal's racing days are over.

—A number of horses belonging to "Lucky" Baldwin have arrived at Sheepshead Bay to join the string now here. They have been racing in the West, in charge of "Bill" Brien, but are now turned over to the care of Sam Hildreth. Brien cannot get a trainer's license from The Jockey Club.

—The Auteuil Grand Hurdle Race at three miles and an eighth for a purse of 50,000f., run near Paris yesterday, was won by M. G. Ledet's Charlatan, five years, and at 8 to 1 in the betting. M. E. Block's Le Tatre was second, and M. A. Lavis's Eglantine was third.

—Thomas H. Williams of the San Francisco Jockey Club has received assurances from Gideon & Daly, George E. Smith, (Pittsburg Phil,) and P. J. Dwyer that they will race some horses at the Bay District track next Winter.

—Isaac Murphy has been engaged to ride for Col Ruppert as soon as he can get down to 117 pounds. Lambley, the regular stable jockey, who is ill and weak, is to be given a vacation.

—Forty-three of Milton Young's yearlings, which are to be sold at auction, have reached this city from his stock farm.

—Fred Taral expects to be able to ride in the races to be run to-day.

HIGH SCORING BY CRICKETERS.

Draw Game Between New-Jersey A. C. and Incogniti Teams.

Some high scoring was made yesterday afternoon by two short teams at the New-Jersey Athletic Club grounds. The home club went in first, C. Byers, F. Hunter, and A. Gunn giving an exc

DEMOCRATS WANT TO SAVE

As Anxious as Republicans to Protect New-Jersey's Treasury.

FAVOR COMMITTEE'S REFORM BILLS

Many Changes in the Laws Proposed—Legislature May Act on Questions Not Originally Contemplated.

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Voorhees, on behalf of the Senate investigating committee, introduced the following bills, which were advanced to third reading without reference:

No. 349 repeals the act appropriating a portion of the annual State school fund to sundry purposes connected with the support of schools.

No. 350 repeals the second section of the act for the support and improvement of the school of deaf-mutes, and requires that the money now paid for the support of pupils in the school shall hereafter be paid out of the State fund instead of the school fund.

No. 351 repeals the act providing for the distribution of the publications of the geographical and topographical surveys of the State to the public schools.

No. 352 repeals the supplement to the Public Instruction act relating to the payment of assistants in the Office of Public Instruction from the State fund.

No. 353 repeals Section 60 of the Public Instruction act to accord with the annual appropriation bill.

No. 354 repeals the act for the support of the school for deaf-mutes passed in 1893.

No. 355 prohibits the printing or publishing of laws or public documents at State expense in any other except the English language.

356, by Mr. Winton, provides for the appointment of three Commissioners by the Governor to confer with like Commissioners appointed by the State of New-York relative to the acquisition of the Palisades, for purposes of fortification, &c., and appropriating $1,000 to pay the expenses thereof.

No. 357, Mr. Voorhees, remedies the defects found in the law of 1891 applicable to third-class cities which interfered with assessments. Applies to the City of Passaic.

The following bills were passed:

Senate, 340—Fixing the number of officers of the Senate and House and their compensation.

Senate, 341—Repealing the Atlantic City Charter bill passed last Winter.

Senate, 342—Providing that after Nov. 1, 1895, no money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless explicitly appropriated in the annual appropriation bill.

Senate, 348—Repealing the act of 1895 providing that Senators and Assemblymen shall be furnished with stationary and other necessary supplies.

This afternoon the consideration of bills on final passage was resumed. The first one was the act repealing seventeen different laws relating to the publication of the laws in the newspapers. Mr. Winton of Bergen desired to know if this was one of the measures recommended by the Senate investigating committee, and, if so, whether all the members of the committee favored it. His question was evidently directed to Mr. Daly of Hudson, the only Democrat on the committee. Mr. Daly replied that the bill had his sanction, and that the Democrats were as anxious to save money to the State as the Republicans. The bill was passed by a vote of 18 to 1, Mr. Winton voting in the negative.

The bill providing for the printing of the laws in sheets for free distribution was then passed. The bill providing that the legislative printing shall hereafter be done by contract was next pushed through, and then a bill was taken up in the interest of the Republican party in Newark. It was an act to preserve the redistricting scheme, the constitutionality of which is in question at present before the Court of Errors and Appeals. Major Carl Lentz is the father of the bill, and it was introduced through the influence of Mr. Ketcham of Essex. The Republican caucus yesterday decided to pass the bill, but as soon as its title was read to-day, Mr. Kuhl of Hunterdon objected to the consideration of the bill, on the ground that the Legislature could not act upon measures other than those emanating from the investigating committee. If it was to be done, the Legislature would first have to rescind its resolution debarring the transaction of business outside of that presented by the investigating committee. President Stokes declared the point well taken, and the bill was tabled. It is believed that the resolution referred to, and which was adopted last March when the Legislature entered upon its recess, will be rescinded to-morrow, when this and other bills not emanating from the investigating committee will be passed.

The following concurrent resolution, presented by Mr. Voorhees, on behalf of the committee, was adopted:

That the Controller be empowered and directed to make a proper and equitable adjustment of the amount due, if any, to the contractors for the printing in German of the report of the State Board of Education for the year 1893, and the Attorney General is requested to render such assistance as may be required by the Controller.

Another resolution was presented, but afterward withdrawn, directing the Controller to bring suit against all persons who have received money illegally from the State, as brought out by the investigating committee, and requesting the Attorney General to render such assistance as might be necessary. The above resolution hinted at but failed to name the parties that the investigating committee wanted prosecuted. Mr. Kuhl said the members of the committee should have the courage of their convictions, and name the persons they were after or let them alone.

The following bills were introduced on behalf of the investigating committee:

No. 358 fixes the fees of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for searching of judgments, attachments, &c., at 4 cents for each year or fraction thereof for each name, and 5 cents for stating a judgment, provided that the fee for a search shall not be less than 25 cents.

No. 359 provides that the Clerk in Chancery shall receive no compensation for filing papers nor for services rendered in suits and proceedings commenced on behalf of the State to enforce the payment of taxes by corporations.

No. 360 requires the Clerks in Chancery and Supreme Courts to make a statement under oath to the Controller within ten days after the expiration of each term of court of the gross amount of all fees and compensation they have received during that term.

No. 361 requires the Secretary of State to report to the Controller at the close of each week in detail all fees and other moneys received by him for use of the State.

No. 362 requires the Clerk and Register of the Prerogative Court to make return of all fees and pay the same to the State.

No. 363 places the State Dairy Commissioner under the State Board of Health, with power to audit his accounts.

No. 364 requires that all applications for pardons and paroles or remission of fines shall be made in writing and filed with the Clerk of the Court thirty days before final action.

No. 365 provides that all newspapers printed in the English language one year old and published at least once a week shall be eligible to publish all legal notices.

The Senate then adjourned. Both houses will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

KINGS COUNTY'S SLOW REAPPORTIONMENT

No Committemen at the Place Where They Were to Have Met Last Night.

The joint committee on the reapportionment of Kings County was to have met in the Supervisors' Chamber in the County Court House, Brooklyn, last night, but for some unexplained reason not a single member of the committee put in an appearance.

A number of persons who are interested in the reapportionment were on hand, and were angry when they learned there would be no meeting.

No member of the committee could be found last night to tell why there was no meeting. The meeting last week was adjourned because Col. Maxton, the expert, was in Albany on private political business.

According to the law the committee must make its report by next Tuesday, and up to the present time very little has been accomplished.

Gen. McAlpin Their Candidate.

The State Republican League of Clubs opened headquarters in Room 10 of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, to arrange for the National Convention of Republican Clubs, to be held at Cleveland this month. J. W. Totten is in charge, and the clubs will boom Gen. McAlpin for President of the National League from now until the vote is taken in the convention.

The Committee on Arrangements of the State League of Clubs met at the headquarters yesterday afternoon. Mayor Green of Binghamton presided. Ex-Postmaster Van Cott and C. C. Shayne, who had been appointed at a previous meeting to look after transportation, reported that they had arranged for a special train to leave the Grand Central Station for Cleveland at 8 A. M. June 18.

A committee of twenty-five was appointed to boom the expedition. W. Troo-man, Edward Lauterbach, C. C. Shayne, A. R. Conkling, Cornelius Van Cott, and James A. Blanchard are members of this committee. They will meet at the headquarters to-morrow.

ASK THE WOMEN

They know. Ask them if they ever saw such varieties and such values in Summery things—particularly Muslin Underwear, and Shirt Waists and Outing Rigs, and in the Laces and Ribbons, and White Goods and nick-nacks so dear to the female heart.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Every corner of the town is hearing of the great June sale. The merchants are hearing of it, too—and wondering even more than you are. They know what such goods cost in the humdrum way—the usual New-York way.

GOWNS

Strong, heavy muslin Gowns, Mother Hubbard plaited yoke, cambric ruffle on neck, yoke and sleeves, large full sleeves, 48c; three pieces to a buyer.
Gowns of fine quality cambric, 4 rows of insertion and fine plaits in yoke, surplice neck of 2 rows of embroidery, sleeves and insertion and edge, trimmed with feather beading, $1.75.
Gowns of very fine quality cambric, Empire front of 3 rows of insertion and edge of very fine Hamburg, very large collar and sleeves trimmed with Hamburg and feather beading, $2.50.

SKIRTS

White Skirts of good muslin, wide plaited cambric ruffle with plaits above, 65c.
Good heavy muslin skirts, fine cambric ruffle and plaits above, $1.25.
Fine muslin Umbrella Skirts, ruffle of fine Hamburg edge, $1.

CORSET COVERS

Fine cambric Corset Covers, high neck, trimmed with neat embroidery, 12c; three pieces only to a buyer.
Fine cambric Corset Covers, V front, trimmed with neat Hamburg edge, 25c.
Fine Cambric Corset Covers, V front, trimmed with machine made torchon between hemstitched pleats, 25c.

DRAWERS

Strong, fine muslin Drawers, with wide hem and 5 fine pleats, 18c; only three pieces sold to one buyer.
Strong, fine muslin Drawers, with wide hem and 9 spaced pleats, 30c; you'd pay 50c anywhere else; in cambric 35c.
Fine, heavy muslin Drawers, with wide ruffle of new patterned Hamburg, pleats above, 50c.

WRAPPERS

Wrappers of standard quality chintz, Mother Hubbard yoke, with ruffle, tight fitting back, large, full sleeves, 33c; only three pieces sold to one buyer.
Wrappers of fine, soft finished percale, square Mother Hubbard yoke, trimmed with ruffle of same, extra large, full sleeves, with belt, $1.50.
Wrappers of fine, white ground lawns, pink or blue stripes, collar prettily braided, $1.75.

FOR THE CHILDREN

Infants' short and long Dresses, some imported ones in the lot, entirely handmade, infants' sizes to 3 months, $1.50 and $1.95; originally $3 and $5.
Cambric Short Dresses, yoke of Hamburg embroidery and pleats, 50c instead of $1.
Cambric body Skirts, cluster of pleats and neat embroidery, 6 months to 3 years, 50c.
Figured lawn Sun Bonnets, trimmed with rows of fancy braid, pretty pink and blue stripes, 50c.
Chambray Hats, button crown entirely of cording, 75c.

Second Floor.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Men's Bathing Suits, all-wool, in one and two pieces, $1.75 and $1.85; all-wool two-piece Bathing Suits, full, regular made, $3.75 to $7.25; striped cotton two-piece Suits, $1.
Men's Straw Hats, 50c to $2.50.
Men's yachting, bicycle, and steamer Caps, in cloth, serge, duck, 50c to $2.50.
Men's extra quality Silk Scarfs, Tecks, Four-in-hands and flowing end Four-in-hands, 25c; made to sell at 50 and 75c.
Men's white duck Trousers, $1.50 and $2.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

RIBBONS AGAIN

More sensational than ever. More kinds, more of a kind. Prices even more absurdly low than in the past.

Windup of the season's output of four leading manufacturers. Enough Ribbons to stock a store.

All-silk Ribbons.
Highest grade Ribbons.
New and natty Ribbons.

SOME AT QUARTER PRICES

Some even cheaper. You can get 3, 4, or even 5 yards at the usual price of one.

Three great lots.
200 feet of counter.

RIBBONS AT 15c—75 feet of counter.
Finest double black satin, No. 16, 15c.
Plaid all-silk Ribbon, 3 in., 15c.
Striped Ribbons up to 4 in., 15c.
Odd shades finest Satin Ribbons, 15c.
Beautiful Peau de Sole Ribbons, 15c.
Light ground Dresdens, delicate, 15c.
Black satin and gros grains, 15c.
Flower Ribbons, on white and cream.
Black silk Belting, 15c.
RIBBONS AT 25c.—75 feet of counter.
Wide, fine black, double satin, 25c.
Wide, finest black velvet Ribbons, 25c.
Satin, light shades, white and cream.
Wide, finest new checked Ribbons, 25c.
Wide, finest, new satin striped satins.
Dresden Ribbons, pretty, all-silk, 25c.
Silk Ribbons, light grounds, 5 in., 25c.
RIBBONS AT 35c.—50 feet of counter.
Widest black double satins, 35c.
Double Satins with cord edge, 35c.
Finest Brocade Ribbons, 35c.
Fine checked and plaid Ribbons, 35c.

We think it the greatest gathering of Ribbons ever shown under one roof in New-York. Every milliner, every dressmaker in town is interested.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

GOLF—TENNIS—BASEBALL

Think of everything in the way of healthy sports, and no extravagance in the prices! Of course it's unheard of; but we are smashing high-price traditions all over the store—and town.

GOLF GOODS—English, Scotch, American. Iron clubs, $2; wooden clubs, $2.25; Silvertown golf balls, $4 doz.; hole cutters and all that.
LAWN TENNIS—Rackets of every celebrated make, 95c to $7.50; tennis nets, $1.10 to $3.90; tennis balls, 25 to 40c.
BASEBALL—Spalding goods—Balls, 10c to $1.25; bats, 10 to 90c; catchers' gloves, 75c to $7.50; masks, protectors, every requisite at the least prices.
Croquet sets, $1.10 to $7.50.
Lawn swings, $6.50.
Lawn tents, $5.

Basement.

40c MARSHMALLOWS 18c

Plump pound boxes.

Basement.

WITH THE SILVERWARE

Those $1 Cake Baskets, Bread Trays, Fruit Dishes, Cracker Baskets, Olive Dishes, are in triple and quadruple plate, from models that were $2 to $5. Remember that we clean all Silverware bought here free of charge.

Tenth Street.

CHAIRS AND ROCKERS

100 of them. Mahogany and oak. Solid wood (saddle) seats. All highly finished, large arms, carved back. Regular $10 kinds at $4.50.

Third Floor.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts FOURTH AVE.

J. J. McGINNISS ACCUSED OF ASSAULT

Oliver C. Edwards Says Supervisor Fitchie's Clerk Struck Him.

John J. McGinniss, clerk to Supervisor at Large Fitchie, and Republican leader of the E 9th Ward, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on the charge of having assaulted Oliver C. Edwards Monday night. McGinniss is said to have struck Edwards during a fight regarding the Twentieth District of the Eighth Ward, which, McGinniss claims, voted for his man. Edwards and Henry Hanbury say that McGinnis captured the district, but by underhand methods.

McGinniss was released upon his own recognizance, and the case was set down for June 13.

To Continue the Fire Patrol.

The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters met yesterday at 32 Nassau Street, as required under its charter, to decide as to the continuance of the fire patrol for the ensuing two years.

It was unanimously decided to continue the patrol for another year, $230,000 being placed as the limit of expenditure for the service for that time. This amount is $15,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for the last two years, the increased needs of the service making the increase in the amount to be expended necessary.

Rodgers Taken to Connecticut.

John Rodgers, known as "the polite burglar," charged with having committed a burglary in Greenwich, Conn., was sent to that place yesterday by Detective Fitzroy to answer to the charge of having been extradited on papers issued by the Governor of Connecticut.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN ONTARIO

Defeated in the House of Commons by a Vote of 105 to 47.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 5.—Forty-seven members of the House of Commons to-day put themselves on record as being in favor of the extension of the franchise to women. The nays were 105. The resolution was moved by Nicholas Flood Davis a few days ago, when the debate adjourned and a division was reached to-day. George Foster and John Costigan, the representatives in the Cabinet from New Brunswick, and Mr. Dickey, the new Minister, voted for, and Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright against the resolution.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

26 EAST 11th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for two or three gentlemen, with board.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?

Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes;" can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Summer in the Country.

If you want genuine country life, you can surely find it somewhere on the Erie lines. Call at any of the offices named below and get a copy of the new "Summer Homes" book, which contains an attractive list of hotels and boarding houses located either in the Hudson Highlands, the Orange or Shawangunk Mountains, the Ramapo, Wallkill, Neversink, Lackawaxen, or Delaware Valley. The price of board varies, and can be had to suit the purse.

Offices: New-York, 111, 261, 401, or 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers Street, or West Twenty-third Street Ferries; Brooklyn, 96 Broadway, 333 Fulton St.; Hoboken, 200 Hudson St.; or by sending four cents in stamps to D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent, 21 Cortlandt St., New-York, book will be mailed to any address.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour

before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts, 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CONNECTICUT.

FENWICK HALL,
SAYBROOK POINT, CONN.

Delightfully situated on Long Island Sound at the mouth of the Connecticut River—two hours and forty minutes from the city by the N. Y., N. H. & H. R'y.

OPEN JUNE 27TH.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BOILER RIVETS, &c., FOR the New-York Navy Yard, June 3, 1895.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Boiler Rivets, &c., for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened June 18, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 18, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of rivets, steel plates, angle bars, brass pipe, condenser tubes, boiler tubes, bunting, white muslin, linen thread, linen duck, needles, grommets, toggles, &c. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, May 29, 1895.—Sealed proposals for purchase from the United States of 235,000 cubic yards, more or less, of broken stone, excavated from out through Dyckman Meadow, on line of Harlem River Improvement, and stored on meadow, near Spuyten Duyvil Creek, will be received here until 12 M., TUESDAY, July 9, 1895, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lieut. Col. Eng'rs.

New-York, May 29th, 1895.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
66 THIRD AVENUE.
Proposals will be received at this office for repairs to steamer "Thomas S. Brennan" on Thursday, June 6th, at 10 A. M. For full information see City Record. G. F. BRITTON, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LAW ADVICE ASS'N. Write plain statement of facts, inclose with $2, and written opinion sent you. All subjects. Send for prospectus. Judge WAUHOPE LYNN, Pres.; Hon. HENRY W. UNGER, Treas., 257 Broadway.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

A LARGE, BLOODED BAY MARE; STYLISH and beautiful; invaluable family animal; is faultless. BURNETT, 115 Broadway.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

CONNECTICUT.

THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.
Directly on and commanding a beautiful view of the Sound; send for circular containing views.
A SELECT AND HEALTHFUL RESORT.
1½ hours from New-York City.
GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
At Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday afternoon and evening and Friday morning.
COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED FOR RENT.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager, 71 Broadway, New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN, Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE WENTWORTH
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.
Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.
Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.
We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.
FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.

White Mountains.

THE LEADING RESORT OF THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., FOR THE RELIEF OF HAY FEVER.
TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
For years the Summer home of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Quiet and homelike. Season, June 15—Oct. 1. Reasonable rates and special inducement to families. W. A. BARRON, Mgr.
Circulars at "The Outlook," 3 Park Place, and Raymond & Whitcomb's.

BARRON'S WHITE MT. HOTELS.
FABYAN'S, CRAWFORD HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE.
For reservation of rooms and rates apply to OSCAR G. BARRON, Mgr., Fabyan's, N. H.

NEW-JERSEY.

Monmouth House,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 22, 1895.
FOR TERMS AND INFORMATION ADDRESS
L. U. MALTBY,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

HATHAWAY INN,
Deal Beach, N. J.
Enlarged; modern appointments; elegantly furnished, everything new; entirely shaded; beautiful lawns; perfect beach. Address THOMAS & WELCH,
Fifth Av. Hotel, N. Y., or Deal Beach, N. J.

THE OCTAGON,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
OPEN JUNE 22.
The leading, the largest, and best appointed at Sea Bright. Send for terms and pamphlet.
GEORGE B. SANDT, Prop.

EAST VIEW HOUSE.
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.
OPENS JUNE 1. SEASON OF '95.
Good fishing, surf and still-water bathing. Special rates for families.
J. MORT. JOHNSON, Prop.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season June 8. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

BELMAR, N. J.
THE CARLETON.
Eighteenth season under the present popular management; all modern improvements; opens June 1. W. H. STOYLE.

SEABRIGHT.—In first-class private boarding house, directly on the ocean, connecting rooms; ocean view; references. H., care of Postmaster, Seabright, N. J.

SEAGIRT, N. J.
PARKER HOUSE.
On ocean front; sixteenth season; all modern improvements. Mrs. THOS. DEVLIN.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE,
Chatham, Morris Co., N. J. Open; select family resort; one hour from Christopher or Barclay St. Ferries. Address J. H. STAATS.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address.
MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
HOTEL ALBION, Open June 22.
Fifty yards from surf; sixteenth season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 per day; $8 to $12 per week.
C. H. PEMBERTON.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. THE FRANKLIN.
One block from ocean; all improvements; tenth season. E. STROUD.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE WINDSOR,
CAPE MAY. Directly on the Beach.
Steam heat; sun parlors. R. HALPIN.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY.
Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

Long Branch.

LELAND'S HOTEL BRIGHTON,
LONG BRANCH.
New management. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. NEWLY FURNISHED THIS SEASON. Fine bathing beach. Opens June 29.

HOTEL AVENEL, Long Branch,
(PLEASURE BAY.)
Delightful location on Shrewsbury River and one mile from ocean. European Plan.
The above hotels under the management of WARREN LELAND, Jr., Long Branch, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, OCEAN AV., PEMBERTON Cottages.—Splendid rooms facing the surf fifty feet away. Table and appointments the best. Five minutes' walk from the depot. Stabling. Open June 1st. Address Box 2.

NEW-YORK.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Now open; a select family hotel; at popular rates; new and liberal management; cuisine, de famille. Léon Despland, Pr.

THE ELMER.
Select Family Hotel. Under one management 20 years. Delightfully situated.
CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N.Y. W. B. ELMER.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. HOTEL WINDSOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Excellent roads for cycling; coolest, most delightful family resort; black bass fishing unsurpassed. Send for art circular. G. C. HOWE, Proprietor.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

MUNNATAWKET HOTEL,
MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
Charmingly located; six miles seaward, between New-London and Watch Hill, on line of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. and Norwich Line of steamers; frequent communications daily; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; island seven miles long; hotels have all modern improvements; furnished cottages to rent, with hotel service or for housekeeping; descriptive circular.
W. C. WHITE.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL,
Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.,
Will Open for the Season June 20.
N. S. HOWE, PROPRIETOR.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS, PAWLING, N. Y.

Ferncliff Hotel and Cottages,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.
Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas. Plans, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

Sharon Springs, N.Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water, and sanitary plumbing. Now open. Write for circulars and prices. At Buckingham Hotel Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M.

Grand Rockland Lake Hotel,
Congers, Rockland County, N. Y. Nearest mountain resort to New-York; mountain, lake, and river scenery; boating and fishing; 38 minutes by West Shore Railroad from West 42d St.; music; opens June 14. OTTMAN & RAPPLEYEA, Proprietors.
Call for particulars at 258 Broadway, Room 24.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cornwall-on-Hudson,
One and one-half hours from New-York.
Fine scenery, beautiful walks and drives; no malaria or mosquitoes; moderate rates; cottages to let. J. W. MEAGHER.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.
NOW OPEN. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Madison Avenue Hotel.
Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH
On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 20.
New-York Office Now Open.
For terms and circulars, call or address
THOMAS H. BRUSH,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Trains leave Long Island City for Long Beach week days at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3, 5, and 6:05 P. M.; 34th St. Ferry 15 minutes earlier. For Sunday trains see Time Table.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM LONG ISLAND CITY.

ARVERNE HOTEL,
ARVERNE, LONG ISLAND.
Send for descriptive pamphlet.
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Applications for Rooms can be made to W. Johnson Quinn, Hotel Empire, N. Y.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT—NO MOSQUITOES AND HEALTHY.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
Most fashionable resort on Long Island. Send for descriptive circular. Cottages open June 1, hotel June 15. FRANK N. ROGERS, Proprietor.
Several furnished cottages on hotel grounds to rent. N. Y. office, Grand Hotel. MR. M. O. ROBERTS, 10 to 2 P. M.

"THE EDGEMERE,"
between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. House will be open June 22.
A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.,
Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay. 150 feet from water. Rooms with private baths. Boating, bathing, fishing, stabling for horses. Terms reasonable. 30 miles from New-York. Opens June 22. E. HATHAWAY, (47.) Times Building, N. Y., (Wednesdays.)

Lake George.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
In consequence of the demands for earlier accommodations this hotel will open June 22.
Apply HOTEL GRENOBLE, N. Y. CITY.
H. P. C. Johnston, Manager. William Noble, Prop.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,
Lake George. Under new management. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

HULETTS LANDING HOTEL,
located 20 miles down Lake George, at picturesque Huletts; the most romantic spot on the lake; over 600 feet of piazzas. H. W. BUCKELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,
Hague, N. Y. Opens June 10. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

Carpenter House,
Half-way between D. & H. Depot and cable road up Prospect Mountain; $2 per day; special rates by week. Free bus. J. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—Location unsurpassed; boating, bathing, fishing, lawn tennis, and livery. Send for circular. C. H. WHEELER.

MOHICAN HOUSE,
BOULTON-ON-LAKE-GEORGE.
Rates, $3 per day. FRANK CLARK, Proprietor.

PHOENIX HOTEL, HAGUE, N. Y.—Opens June 1; terms, $8 to $10 per week; write for circular. G. F. MARSHALL, Proprietor.

THE ANTLERS, West Shore, Lake George, 3 1-2 miles from Caldwell. Send for circular. JEROME BURTON, Proprietor.

PEARL POINT HOUSE.—Opens June 1; closes Oct. 1. P. O. address, Shelving Rock, Washington Co., N. Y. JENNIE BRADLEY, Lessee.

TROUT PAVILION, KAATSKILL BAY, UNder new management; excellent trout fishing in June. CRONKHITE BROTHERS.

SABBATH DAY POINT HOUSE.—Finest location on Lake George; good boating and fishing. F. E. CARNEY.

Catskills.

KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL.
SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 29.
For circulars, terms, &c., address post office Box No. 1,055, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., or W. H. PARKE, Agent, HOTEL WALDORF, NEW-YORK CITY.

GRANT HOUSE,
JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Rates reduced for June.
For rates, circulars, &c., address GRANT & CORNELL, Catskill, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE,
KAATERSKILL FALLS, N. Y., opens June 15.
J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open June 20. 3½ hours from New-York.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y. (New-York office, 1,335 Broadway, Room 4.)

CATSKILLS.—Location unsurpassed; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed. Coe's Mountain House, Windham, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

Saratoga.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs.
New-York Office (in charge of Mr. HAMILTON P. BURNEY) is NOW OPEN at Hoffman House, 25th St. entrance.
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

EXCELSIOR SPRING HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Just outside the city, surrounded by a large shady lawn, in the midst of pretty rural scenery. Good roads for cycling. Tennis courts. Croquet grounds. Bowling alleys. Perfect sanitary arrangements. House newly decorated and furnished. Combines all the advantages of Saratoga with the greater quiet and purer air of the country. Rates moderate. Send for illustrated circular.
C. W. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

WORDEN'S HOTEL,
Broadway, corner Division Street, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Open year round; elevator, steam heat; rates, $3 per day. W. W. WORDEN, Prop.

White Sulphur Springs Hotel,
Saratoga Lake, N. Y. Boating, driving, fishing. $10 to $12 per week. Illustrated pamphlet free.

Richfield Springs.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level. Strongest sulphur waters in the world for the cure of rheumatism, gout, &c.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
(In new Park, directly opposite Bathhouse)
WILL OPEN JUNE 29.
Rebuilt, enlarged, refurnished; new billiard rooms and bowling alleys; new bicycle track, tennis courts and croquet grounds, all in Earlington Park.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Beautifully located in Earlington Park.
OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCTOBER 15.
New, modern, perfectly appointed, newly furnished, moderate rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON, Proprietors.
New York Office,
Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. and 42d St.

Twenty-first Season
Richfield Springs,
N. Y.
SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.
OPEN JUNE 22 TO OCTOBER.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.
T. R. PROCTOR.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
THE "KENDALLWOOD."
SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 1.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.
GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF, Owner and Prop.

Adirondacks.

ST. HUBERT'S INN.
New, strictly first-class, in the midst of the grandest scenery in the ADIRONDACKS. Near the beautiful AU SABLE LAKES. Opens June 15. Special rates for the early season.
BEEDE & HOUGHTON, Prop's.
Beedes, Essex Co., New-York.
At Fifth Av. Hotel May 28-30.

HOTEL DEL MONTE
opens May 15.
This new hotel is situated on a pleasant drive from Saranac Lake Village and to Saranac Lake, just inside of the lake's elevation of 2

ADIEU TO THE DELEGATES

White Ribbon Reception on Board the Ship Berlin.

SHORT SERVICE BEFORE THE SAILING

Scenes About the Decks While Farewells Were Given to the Temperance Women Who Started for England.

The good ship Berlin sailed away yesterday, and this morning the big polyglot petition, packed carefully and safely stowed away in the hold, is perhaps more comfortable than the 150 delegates who accompanied it on their way to the biennial session of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union in London.

There were last cries of "Good-bye, Sister Perkins, don't get left," and "Good-bye, Mollie dear," from the sailing delegates. The patriotic young man with a flag tied to his cane waved parting salutes; the white-ribbon young woman with a camera took a last snap shot at the party, and the mass of people crowding the end of the pier waved a Chautauqua salute with their handkerchiefs, while a young woman on the lower deck of the steamer made all sorts of mathematical puzzles of her face to keep back the tears which would come in spite of everything.

There were 150 delegates besides the few husbands and occasional friends who joined the party, and the white ribbon seemed to pervade the boat.

The delegates were all on board long before the boat started, and some of them had been around in the morning to see that the staterooms were all right.

Mrs. E. A. Hayes of Boston and Mrs. H. J. Billings of Hyde Park, who are old travelers, did that, and a reporter for The New-York Times saw them there in the afternoon, eulogizing the morals and manners of New-York people in general and of one man in particular.

"Just think of it," said Mrs. Hayes; "I dropped this bag," pointing to the little one that hung at her side, "with all my money and my ticket in it, and I never should have known it, if a man had not called after me: 'Lady! Lady!' and handed it to me. I should like to have you thank that man. I think it was wonderful, and," and then she rather spoiled the compliment by adding, "in New-York, too."

One of the first questions every one asked every one else was: "Have you seen the staterooms?" and then piloted the visitor to them immediately.

"Have you seen Lillie Russell's stateroom?" was the question asked by a veteran white-ribbon woman, who had been speaking the day before enthusiastically upon the union's press. Then, as she led her immediate friends down into the depths again, a number of other white ribboners followed, with visions of rooms massed with flowers and perhaps a glimpse of the actress herself, before their eyes. That Lillie Russell was not the fair Lillian of operatic fame, but a member of the white-ribbon party.

In one gathering on the upper deck the soft "thee" and "thou" of the Friends could be heard—delegates from New-Jersey and Canada. The central figure was a sweet old lady in the Friends' garb and close, dark Quaker bonnet, with its soft ruching encircling the face.

"Thee is going?" asked a visitor.

"Yes," agreed the soft voice. "It has been the dream of my life."

Then, when the time for good-byes came and the older women, younger women, and stalwart young men came to give her a kiss of farewell, the blue eyes behind the gold-rimmed glasses blinked very hard and did not keep down a suspicious moisture even then.

That was Mrs. Minard of Canada. Others on board were Mrs. Phoebe Wright of New-Jersey, Miss Willetts, Mrs. Helen Barker of Kansas, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, Mrs. Rebecca Chambers of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Grow of Chicago, and the delegates who have been mentioned before.

Just before the bell sounded for the visitors to leave the ship a little service was held at the stern of the boat. A prayer was offered for the delegates, and special mention was made of the mission to be organized in London by "Mother Prindle" for Lady Henry Somerset. Two hymns were sung—"God Be with You All till We meet Again" and "We Will Never Say Good-bye in Heaven." Then the spontaneous little gathering broke up.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Boole were on board to see the last of the delegates. So was little Miss Boole who is just in her teens. It was thought at first that she had remained on board, and an anxious search was made while the gangplank was held. But the little lady was found as "calm as a Summer's dream," as some one said, in a safe place with a friend.

"I shouldn't have minded if she had gone," comfed Mr. Boole in a loud aside. "But I think of her mother's feelings, that's what I think of, and I wouldn't have come off that boat till she was found. No, that boat wouldn't have gone."

And a young man, who was evidently not so much of a believer in prohibition as in prohibition people, nodded his head as in solemn satisfaction as the ship slowly swung off and started down the river.

ST. LOUIS STARTS ON HER TRIP.

Cheers and a Great Waving of Flags When the Ship Sailed.

The American Line steamship St. Louis attracted much attention yesterday morning when she backed out from her pier and started on her maiden voyage.

She was thrown open for inspection early in the morning, and until the "all ashore" gong was sounded she was overrun by hundreds of persons who wished to view her. It was said to be the largest crowd that ever inspected a steamship in this harbor.

The St. Louis's crew was in holiday attire, and presented a fine appearance in their new white duck suits, as they moved about the vessel. Besides the flowers that were sent aboard to the many saloon passengers, the company had pieces placed on the saloon tables, and the saloon was a veritable bower. Many of the pieces were entirely of red, white, and blue flowers, that were arranged in the forms of flags and other emblems.

The crowd on the deck was so great that it was with difficulty that the passengers got on board, and when the supplementary mails reached the dock at 10:55, it required a squad of policemen to clear a passage for the wagons. Two steerage passengers failed to get on board, they having arrived at the vessel's side just after the gangplank had been drawn in.

As the St. Louis backed out from the dock she was loudly cheered, and almost instantaneously in response to the cheer hundreds of small silk flags about the size of handkerchiefs were waved from the steamship's rail. Where they came from or who had provided them could not be learned. The great silken flag that was presented to the ship by the City of St. Louis waved over the taffrail.

It required but ten minutes for the ship to back out into the stream, under her own steam, and point her bows down the bay. She ran to the Hook and there anchored, as the fog was so thick that it was considered unsafe to venture to pass out. Later in the day, when the fog lifted, she steamed for the ocean. She carried 335 cabin, 175 second cabin, and 265 steerage passengers. The company's officials said that no effort to break or make a record would be made. Capt. Randle said that he thought his ship would make Southampton in six and one-half days. Whether she will do better depends somewhat upon the machinery and the position that the Teutonic will occupy in the trip across, as the Teutonic followed her out in the afternoon, and may possibly make an effort to beat her across.

The St. Louis was saluted all the way down the river by other craft, and the noise did not cease until she had passed out of sight in the fog off Quarantine.

The Hamburg-American express steamer Augusta Victoria, from Hamburg and Southampton, arrived last night, and anchored at Quarantine. About six miles east of the lightship the Augusta Victoria met the St. Louis. Capt. Kaempff ordered the Augusta Victoria dressed in flags, and the steamer's orchestra played American national airs. Both steamers dipped the national colors, and salutes were exchanged by blowing whistles.

The Augusta Victoria passed three icebergs last Monday. They towered from 75 to 120 feet above the water, and were about 500 feet long.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OPPOSED TO VACCINATION.

Society Formed Which Would Do Away with Compulsory Laws—What Was Said of the Practice.

A number of physicians, laymen, and women met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday and organized a society opposed to compulsory vaccination. They took the name of "The Anti-Vaccination Society of America."

There had formerly been a similar society, but it had died out. Lawyer E. H. Benn of this city, its Vice President, was present yesterday to help organize the new society, which took the name so as to continue under the same charter.

Mr. Benn presided. Dr. R. A. Gunn of this city read an address, and Dr. M. R. Leverson of Port Richmond read the call that had been sent out. Dr. Alexander Wilder of Newark, N. J., in a short speech, said:

"I am one who believes in the right of an individual to his own person. The attempt to vaccinate one against his own will is the most outrageous violation of liberty since the Stamp act in England. I have been frequently brought into contact with people suffering from smallpox, who had been vaccinated; and with the worst kind of the disease—the confluent type. The average physician does not believe in vaccination, but it pays him to uphold it.

"There is only one chance in twenty-four of catching smallpox. Why should the twenty-four be poisoned to save one? But there is money in it—money for the vaccine maker, seller, and the vaccinator. There is political influence back of the scheme, hence it is not easily overcome. It is useless—it is dangerous, and deprives you of your liberty."

Dr. R. A. Gunn said he began to investigate the subject of vaccination in 1871. He then believed in vaccination, and studied Jenner's early writings.

"I found that the present vaccination is a gigantic fraud, carried on just for the dollars and cents in it for the health officers, and vaccine makers, to prevent dartf cers, and vaccine makers. The public is not allowed to hear the truth. Dr. Doty of the Board of Health has had the audacity to claim that Cruikshank, the great English writer, had repudiated his book against vaccination. Dr. Doty lies.

"I have given as close attention to the subject as Dr. Edson, Dr. Doty, or any one connected with the Board of Health. Smallpox is like every other disease, if the person is strong and healthy, there is little danger. It is sanitary measures, isolation of patient, that prevents spread of smallpox.

"Some doctors will dip a quill into mucilage, prick the child's arm, and give a certificate for admission to school, and pocket, $1, $2, or $4, or whatever the fee may be."

Dr. J. Dobson of Bethel, Conn., introduced a resolution calling for the repeal of all legislation requiring compulsory vaccination.

The society elected Dr. Peter M. Barclay of Newburg, N. Y., President; Dr. M. R. Leverson, Port Richmond, S. L., Secretary, and Samuel Darling of Providence, R. I., Vice President.

An Executive Committee was made up of W. H. Keefe, Newburg, Dr. E. B. Foote, New-York; Dr. H. Hitchcock, New-York, and Dr. J. Dobson, Bethel, Conn.

It was decided to publish an anti-vaccination journal, and to raise a fund of $1,000 for necessary expenses.

THE CASINO TO OPEN SATURDAY

Canary & Lederer Enjoined from Using the Title "The Mimic World" for Their New Review.

The Casino will not open to-night, in spite of the announcement of Canary & Lederer to that effect. At noon yesterday the mechanics now at work in the building were still sewing carpets, and not more than half the new seats in the orchestra had been placed in position. The prevalent color of the upholstering is to be red, and the Casino when all the changes contemplated are made will look very much as it did two years ago, before any effort to transform it into a music hall had been made. It will be a very pretty theatre, and, if Canary & Lederer show good sense in running it, there seems to be no good reason why it should not regain its old popularity. Late last night they sent out an announcement that the Casino would not open until Saturday night.

"The Merry World," will be the title of the new "Review," with which the house will begin its new career. The change of title from "The Mimic World," was caused by the decision yesterday by Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas that the title, "The Mimic World," is the property of Sydney Rosenfeld, according to the contract which he made with Canary & Lederer, for the writing of the play. The Judge therefore granted an injunction, restraining Canary & Lederer from using this title. The managers of the Casino think they have a good case on appeal, but they have decided to obviate further litigation and call their play "The Merry World," which Mr. Rosenfeld admitted under oath was the property of Mr. Lederer.

Canary & Lederer have been advertising "The Mimic World," since last October, and defended the action brought by Mr. Rosenfeld only because it intended to have David Henderson produce his play under that title in Chicago, in order to deprive them of their reputation as producers of reviews of this character.

POLICEMAN WALSH KNOCKED DOWN

He Became Boisterous and Insulting. It Is Charged, in a Cafe.

A tall, burly policeman in citizen's clothes caused considerable excitement early yesterday morning in the café of Frederick Bengel, at 32 St. Mark's Place. The policeman was Thomas Walsh of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

After staggering into the café he dropped into a seat and ordered a glass of beer. The waitress informed him that as it was after hours he could only be served with weiss beer. The weiss beer seemed to have a bad effect. He immediately became boisterous and insulting. On being ordered out by Bengel, he displayed his shield and threatened to have him arrested for violation of the excise law. Bengel answered that he had not violated any law, and started to put the policeman out, whereupon Walsh made a motion as if to draw a revolver, threatening to shoot Bengel if he laid a hand on him.

Walsh finally reached the sidewalk and started toward Third Avenue, followed by Bengel and a crowd. The café proprietor overtook the policeman and knocked him down. Walsh, however, after making threats to kill somebody, regained his feet and ran in the direction of First Avenue. Near the corner of First Avenue he staggered and fell into an open areaway, where he lay helpless. He was arrested and taken to the Fifth Street Station House. A record of the arrest was made, but the policeman was not detained. The case will be acted on by Acting Chief Conlin. Walsh has been on the police force one year.

COMING EVENTS.

—New-York Law School commencement exercises, conferring degree of B. A. upon the graduating class, Carnegie Hall, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Teachers College commencement, Morningside Heights, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street West, to-day, 10:30 A. M.

—Academy of Medicine regular meeting, 17 West Forty-third Street, to-night, 8 o'clock.

—New York University, commencement, University Heights, to-day, 3 P. M.

—Woman Suffrage League, 4 Lexington Avenue, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Chamber of Commerce meeting, 32 Nassau Street, to-day, 12:30 P. M.

Canadian Homesteads for Immigrants.

Immigrants will be interested to know that the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company is conducting tours to Alberta, Canada, where each settler is given 160 acres of land, including a homestead and wood and timber enough for his own use. People are flocking to the place from all parts of the country. Many old farmers are taking advantage of the low railroad rates to secure a home in this picturesque farming land. For full information, address E. O. Swanson, 197 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

MRS. HETTY GREEN SUED

Miss Mary Irene Hoyt Charges Her with Slander.

100,000 DAMAGES ARE ASKED FOR

The Plaintiff Resents Language Intimating that She Is Insane, and Says It Is False and Malicious.

Miss Mary Irene Hoyt is after Mrs. Hetty Green with a one-hundred-thousand-dollar damage suit for slander.

As both of these distinguished women are millionairesses, and as in times past they have demonstrated their undoubted capacity to make things interesting, a lively time may be expected when this slander suit comes to trial.

Miss Hoyt is the daughter of the late Jesse Hoyt, who left an estate of $7,000,000, thereby furnishing the basis of a law suit begun by his daughter, that lasted six years. It made Miss Hoyt famous throughout the land, and made a host of lawyers independently rich.

Mrs. Green has occupied so much space in the newspapers recently that everybody knows of her as the richest woman in the world. Law suits are her weakness, and some people consider her somewhat eccentric. When in the heat of a legal contest, Mrs. Green invariably makes interesting and caustic remarks concerning the other side, and it is out of one of these remarks that the one-hundred-thousand-dollar slander suit grows. Not that Mrs. Green directed her remarks at Miss Hoyt at all. She merely used that lady as an amiable vehicle to convey to the world her opinion of Joseph H. Choate, whom Mrs. Green hates more than other person or thing on earth.

Mr. Choate is counsel for Henry A. Barling, whom Mrs. Green has been fighting for years in the courts. Mr. Barling is the sole surviving executor and trustee under the will of Mrs. Green's father, Edward Mott Robinson, who left his daughter about $6,000,000 in trust. For over three years Mr. Barling has been submitting his accounts before Henry H. Anderson as referee.

Mrs. Green invariably attends the hearings before Mr. Anderson, and it is there that she uttered, on May 10, the words for which Miss Hoyt now demands $100,000 damages.

"Did you ever see such a set of buzzards?" it is alleged Mrs. Green said, referring to Mr. Choate and Mr. Barling. "Oh! It is sad to think of poor Irene Hoyt. Joe Choate and the other buzzards got hold of her, and she is in an asylum now. Barling was the star witness for Choate in that case."

These remarks were published the following day in the newspapers, Miss Hoyt declares in her complaint, and she says that the effect of this language was to insinuate to the public that she was mentally incapacitated and was insane, and was restrained of her liberty on account of her inability to care for her person and estate, all of which is false, malicious, and untrue.

To understand Mrs. Green's allusion to "poor Irene Hoyt," it is necessary to go into the history of the litigation in which Miss Hoyt was so long engaged. Her father, Jesse Hoyt, died in August, 1882. By the provisions of his will he gave to his wife, Helen Maria Hoyt, the income of $1,250,000 for life, and made a similar provision for his daughter, Mary Irene Hoyt. The wife, however, was given power to make disposition of nearly $1,000,000 by will.

The contest was a protracted one in the Surrogate's Court. Joseph H. Choate, Roscoe Conkling, William M. Evarts, and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler appeared in the case, with a score of minor lawyers. Surrogate Rollins sustained the validity of the will. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, where the decision of the Surrogate was upheld. Mr. Choate was opposed to Miss Hoyt in that proceeding. The litigation which she instituted against the executors of her father's will was not confined to the courts of this State, but was also taken in the courts of Michigan.

Miss Hoyt, in her complaint against Mrs. Green, says that her mother, Helen Maria Hoyt, was a witness in the proceedings in the Surrogate's Court, and testified that she (Irene) was not and never had been insane. She says that during all the years of that litigation she was in the courts. The courts in which she was a litigant, including the Supreme Court, Surrogate's Court, the Court of Appeals of this State, and the United States and other courts in Michigan, as a perfectly competent litigant, fully able to conduct her business and affairs.

In some of the litigations it was asserted that she had at one time been restrained of her liberty. This assertion was published at the time, notwithstanding the fact that Miss Hoyt insisted that such restraint was unwarranted. She brought an action against the persons who were responsible for her incarceration in an insane asylum in Pennsylvania. These persons were relatives of her father, two of them being executors of his will. She claimed heavy damages, but subsequently the proceedings were settled between the parties and withdrawn. Her incarceration was at about the time of the death of her father. In all of those proceedings, Miss Hoyt says she was treated as a perfectly competent person.

Since then she has been leading a quiet life, like any other sane and respectable person, Miss Hoyt declares, and the uttering of the language complained of on the part of Mrs. Green has served to revive the public interest in her former litigation, and tends to lead the public and people with whom she transacts business to suspect that there is foundation for the false accusation against her. On account of these statements made by Mrs. Green, Miss Hoyt says she is greatly embarrassed and distressed in mind and body, and hence she asks for $100,000 damages.

What answer Mrs. Green will make to all this remains to be seen, but it is certain to make entertaining reading, as everything connected with Mrs. Green does.

MR. BARLING ENTERS DENIALS.

Mrs. Hetty Green's Suit for His Removal as Trustee.

Henry A. Barling, through Evarts, Choate & Beaman, as counsel, has filed his answer to Mrs. Hetty Green's suit in which she asks Surrogate Fitzgerald to remove him as executor and trustee, under the will of her father, Edward Mott Robinson, who died thirty years ago.

Mrs. Green charges that funds of the estate have been misapplied and not accounted for, and that there has been general mismanagement.

Mr. Barling denies all these allegations and declares that every penny due to Mrs. Green has been handed over. He says that she has been allowed so far $5,962,321.00, of which $681,908.47 is now in the hands of the United States Trust Company, ready to be paid over on the order of the court.

Mrs. Green has been making things lively for Mr. Barling for years, and he declares that she is responsible for all the delay in winding up the estate. She has changed her lawyers seven times, declares Mr. Barling, and has entered 1,700 objections to the accounts of the executor submitted before Henry H. Anderson, as referee. This reference before Mr. Anderson has been going on for three years.

The trial of the case will come up next Tuesday before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

RAFFIA SEATS.

For special nooks in the Summer house; made of the braided fibres of a palm leaf.

Low Ottomans, with hollowed seats, oddly fringed about the edge; temptingly restful window seats with outward curving arms; quaint backless chairs—abbreviated settees; couches, rockers, settles—invitations to repose. Neither moisture nor heat, only violence will injure them. Cost is little.

Whatever Summer Furniture you would like is here. Made in the light woods in their native beauty, in comfortable reed and rattan, in luxurious Orientalism.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Man of many wants and no dollars to throw away, you cannot waste a cent here. For our clothes are good; we insist upon altering every suit that is not exactly right; we want you to come back if cloth, fit, seams, buttons, anything, goes wrong.

Suits $12 to $28.

Tan shoes $4 and $2.50—none of your wants, we think, have been overlooked.

Straw hats $1.50, $1.90, $2.50, $3—guess we are doing more business than we have a right to.

Negligee shirts $1.50, $2, and $2.50.

Do you know that underwear that fits is cooler than underwear that doesn't?

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Their Country Houses Opened.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, who returned home from Europe last week, have opened their country place at Staatsburg, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dale Appleton of East Thirty-eighth Street are at their country place, Rockhurst, Premium Point, New-Rochelle, N. Y. Mrs. James A. Garland of 259 Madison Avenue is spending the Spring at Lenox, and next month she will go to Bar Harbor, where she has taken a cottage for the Summer. She will give a large ball in August to introduce her daughter, Miss Marie Louise Garland. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes will also spend part of the Summer at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wells, Jr., have opened their country place at Mount Kisco, N. Y., and will have as their guest for a part of the Summer Mrs. Wells's sister, Miss Ida Bertrand Reid.

—The Burden-Sloane Wedding.—This is the day set for the wedding of Miss Adele Sloane and James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., at Lenox, Mass. A number of New-Yorkers went to Lenox by special train yesterday. The wedding festivities are to be conducted on an elaborate scale.

The ceremony will take place in Trinity Church, and be performed by the Rev. Dr. John Hall. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Emily and Lila Sloane, sisters of the bride; Miss Vanderbilt and Miss Beatrice Bend. Miss Ruth Twombly and Miss Jessie Sloane will be maids of honor. The best man will be Frederick Winthrop of New-York, and the ushers will be Thomas Nelson Perkins, Louis Adams Frothingham, Rufus K. Thomas, George Baty Blake of Boston, and G. Richmond Fearing, Jr., and C. C. Baldwin, Jr., of New-York.

—Reception at the City University.—A reception was given by the class of '95 of the University of the City of New-York at University Heights last evening. The patronesses were: Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. W. L. Andrews, Miss Emily O. Butler, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. John Claflin, Mrs. William Cochran, Mrs. George W. Field, Miss Helen M. Gould, Mrs. William F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Miss A. B. Jennings, Mrs. I. D. Juillard, Mrs. H. M. MacCracken, Mrs. M. B. Munn, Mrs. William S. Opdyke, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Israel C. Pierson, Mrs. Robert Schell, Mrs. Eugene Smith, Mrs. Roderick Terry, and Mrs. B. Williamson.

—Miss Elizabeth Gray Lyman's Engagement.—Among the engagements recently announced is that of Miss Elizabeth Gray Lyman, daughter of the late Mrs. George Theodore Lyman of Bellport, L. I., to Albert Meredith of Milton, Mass. Miss Lyman is a sister of Mrs. William Platt Pepper of Philadelphia, and is well known in society. The wedding will take place soon at Woodacres, the Lyman place at Bellport, L. I., but it will be a quiet one, the family being in deep mourning.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Perry at Bay Ridge.—Mr. and Mrs. William Perry of 23 East Thirty-eighth Street, whose daughter, Miss Bertha Constance Perry, is to marry Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., in the Autumn, are now at Ridgelawn, Bay Ridge, L. I.. They will not go abroad this Summer, as Mr. Perry is busy superintending the building of his new home in Fifty-sixth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

—"The Gypsy Queen" at Bath Beach.—An operatta entitled "The Gypsy Queen," will be given at Schaller's Hall, Bath Beach, L. I., on Friday evening by amateurs. An attractive feature of the performance will be the dances of the gypsies. Several of the songs introduced were written by Miss Susie Van Pelt and Mrs. Everett F. Griffith, and the music is by Miss Daisy Zerbe.

—Weddings To-day.—Among the weddings to-day will be those of Miss Frances Hunter, daughter of Mrs. Charles F. Hunter, and Andrew Christian Zabriskie in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, and of Miss Louise Estelle Gaddis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David E. Gaddis of 125 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and Dr. Joseph L. Johnson.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills to Return Soon.—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, who are in London for the season there as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Cavendish-Bennick, the latter a sister of Mrs. Wells, will return to this country about the middle of July, and open their villa on Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

—Putney-Carney Engagement.—The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Carney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Arthur Carney of Cleveland, Ohio, to John Bond Putney of New-York. The wedding will take place early in the Autumn.

—Going to Kiel.—N. A. Bothas, Traffic Manager of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, will sail on the Havel to-day for Kiel to attend the court festivities in connection with the opening of the North Sea Canal.

—To Travel in Europe.—Mr. and Mrs.

O'NEILL'S

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

A TIMELY OFFERING

IN

Ladies' Outing Suits

AND DRESSES

AT MAKERS' PRICES.

Ladies' Sicilian, English Serge and genuine Covert Cloth Suits, Ripple Jackets, wide skirts, silk trimmed, newest shapes,

Special 6.75.

Regular price $9.98.

Ladies' English Serge Traveling and Outing Suits, ripple-back jackets, extreme skirts. LINED THROUGHOUT WITH SILK.

Special 16.75.

Regular price $25.00.

Ladies' Costumes for dining, driving and street wear, elegant novelties in cloth and silk, newest effects,

Special

29.00 to 39.00.

Just Half Price.

Ladies' three-piece Bicycle Suits, in mixtures and solid colors, "The Correct Suit."

Special 11.98.

Regular price $17.98.

Special attention is directed to our window exhibit of the

Trilby "S. C." Corset.

Sixth Ave. Front.

Isaac Lawrence will not open their Bar Harbor cottage this season, but will sail next week for Europe. They will spend the Summer traveling in Europe.

MAY BE THE SAFE TRUST'S KNELL

Eastern Interests Win in a Fight for the Control of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company.

JERSEY CITY, June 5.—Differences in the management of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company, commonly known as the Safe Trust, led to an exciting meeting here yesterday, which lasted into the early hours of the morning, and which shifted the control of the company from Western to Eastern hands.

John H. Davis, for the Eastern interest, had proxies for 15,000 shares. The Western proxies amounted to 12,000 shares. Mr. Davis's majority finally won. The victory is believed to have sounded the knell of the trust.

Complaints began when it appeared, nearly one year ago, that the Western interest was looking out for its own, rather than for the common interest. It was then tacitly understood that, while keeping the corporate name, each of the constituent companies should manage its own business, as before the trust was formed. The corporation thus became a hindrance, of which competitors took advantage. Then came a struggle for control at the annual meeting.

The result now reached will restore still more effectually the original management of the respective constituents of the corporation. Farrell & Co. and Myers & Co. of Philadelphia will be under the control of those who formerly managed these concerns. A new President will be elected for the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company at the first meeting of the board. The by-laws have been amended to provide for these changes in the management of the company.

Safe manufacturers have been cutting prices both on safes and vault work. Many large contracts in vaults have been taken by a number of the prominent makers at prices considerably below cost. An attempt is being made to stop this warfare. Frank S. Pownall of the Marvin Company, New-York, and C. H. Rowe, cashier of the Market National Bank, Cincinnati, were elected Directors. Only two Directors were elected this year.

A Dreaming Woman Shouted "Fire!"

GREENPORT, L. I., June 5.—While the freight and passenger steamboat Montauk was on her regular trip to Sag Harbor last night a woman, who is said to have been dreaming, suddenly shouted, "Fire!" The cry was taken up, and soon all was confusion.

It was about midnight, and most of the passengers were asleep. Many rushed from berths and staterooms partly dressed. The officers soon restored quiet.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Avs. Atlantic & Vermont Aves. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

It is a constant source of wonder to the uninitiated why we are so successful where others have failed.

Perhaps it has puzzled *you*.

It can't be location.

It can't be accident.

It can't be advertising.

But it must be *something*, and if you're thinking of buying Clothing, Furnishings, Hats, or Shoes, it might pay you to discover the secret.

Russian Crash Suits $10.

Oatmeal Cloth Suits $8.

Little Boys' Suits, Special, $3.50.

Traveling Bags and Cases, Special, $5.

Pajamas—$3 and $4 Sorts—$2.

Ladies' Shirt Waists, Special, $2.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

TO-DAY, Thursday,

5,000 Dozen

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

LEGHORN HATS

At Less Than Half Price.

48c., 65c., and 75c. Each.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—William L. Paine, a lawyer, forty-four years old, of 2 West One Hundred and Third Street, was arraigned before Justice Koch in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of issuing a worthless check, preferred by Henry C. Mumbraner, a grocer of 887 Columbus Avenue. Mumbraner testified that Paine gave him in payment of a bill a check for $11.72, drawn on the People's Bank of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and that the check proved to be worthless. The prisoner, who said the check had been made good and that there was no cause of action, was held in $500 bail for trial.

—The City Improvement Company, 12 East Twenty-third Street, is in receipt of so many complaints in regard to the beating of carpets, rugs, clothing, &c., in the back yards adjoining residences in this city that it calls attention to the fact that such action is contrary to law. All complaints to the society must be made specific, stating time and place of beating, and names of occupants of premises.

—The Germanic, of the White Star Line, which left here last Wednesday, has made the remarkably good run of 7 days and 2 hours. She arrived at Queenstown about 6:30 P. M. yesterday, and is expected to reach Liverpool this morning, at breakfast time. The average speed was 17.06 knots. This is her first eastward voyage since the new engines were put in.

—The members of the American Catholic Club will have an excursion to Roton Point on Thursday, June 20. During the sail, which is a beautiful one of forty miles through the most picturesque part of Long Island Sound, an elaborate programme of entertainment will be given.

Brooklyn.

—Surrogate Abbott yesterday admitted to probate the codicil to the will of the late Lydia W. Ranken. Mrs. Ranken was the mother of ex-County Clerk John M. Ranken. She left in her will the property 332 Keap Street to her nephew, John H. Ranken. By the codicil she revoked this bequest, and gave $1,000 to young Ranken. He contested on the ground of mental incapacity and undue influence.

—Several women residents of the Twenty-eighth Ward called on Mayor Schieren yesterday and asked him to appoint as a member of the Board of Education Dr. Albert H. Brundage. A delegation from Gemain Metternich Post, No. 122, Grand Army of the Republic, asked the Mayor to appoint Col. Louis Falkelmeier of the Twenty-eighth Ward, an Assessor.

—Mayor Schieren, City Works Commissioner White, and Commissioner Bush of the Department of Buildings have agreed that the plans for the new City Hall submitted by Cady, Berg & See, W. H. Tubby, and Frank Freeman, are the best. The architects will explain their designs more fully at a meeting to be held in the Mayor's office this morning.

—Surrogate Abbott yesterday admitted to probate the contested will of Adelia R. Densmore, whose husband was the inventor of a typewriter. Mrs. Densmore left a large estate to her grandchildren, and Ernest J. and Walter J. Barron, sons by her first marriage. Dodsa J. Densmore, another son, contested.

—Thomas McNamara, a fireman of Engine No. 7, while at Fire Headquarters yesterday awaiting trial for absence without leave had a fit, and was attended by an ambulance surgeon. Hugh Lafferty, who was absent from Engine Company No. 28 without leave, for eighty-eight hours, was fined thirty days' pay.

—Policeman John Cassidy of the Herbert Street Precinct was arraigned before Justice Laimbeer yesterday on the charge of having abandoned his wife, Mary. The policeman said it was his wife who had abandoned him. He was held in $300 bail for examination.

—The Electrical Contractors' Association of Brooklyn has been organized, with the following officers: President—Peter D. Myers; Vice President—William H. Dean; Secretary—William H. Pearson; Treasurer—George J. Soper.

—Patrick J. McLaughlin, thirty years old, of 141 Sands Street, a ticket chopper on the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, was caught between a switching engine and the platform yesterday, and was badly crushed about the hips.

—Ann Cassidy, twenty-four years old, a domestic employed in the family of William Learned, 77 Herkimer Street, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. The gas was turned on.

—The will of the late Owen Gallagher, who died May 19, was filed for probate yesterday. The estate, which is valued at $50,000, is left to his widow.

—Justice Brown, in the Supreme Court, has confirmed the report of Park Commissioner Squier regarding the selection of sites for ten new parks.

Long Island.

—Mrs. Sarah Bergen of Jamaica gave $2,500 to Frank H. Few several years ago to purchase for her a house and five acres of land at Smithville South. Recently she employed a lawyer to get an abstract of the title to the property, and found that the place was in Few's name. Mrs. Bergen has caused the arrest of Few on a charge of grand larceny. The case will be heard some time next week.

—The Spring exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held on the fair grounds at Mineola Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Liberal purses have been offered in the trotting events, which are the main features of the fair, and, as large lists of entries have been received, good sport is promised.

—There are so many homeless dogs in Far Rockaway that the authorities have decided to enforce the dog law. A poundmaster and dog catcher have been appointed, and all canines without muzzles caught on the public streets will be killed.

—The Christian Endeavor Society of the Port Jefferson Presbyterian Church will give a Grecian supper in the lecture room Friday night.

—The Rev. W. S. Ballou was ordained and installed as pastor of the First Universalist Church, at Huntington, Tuesday night.

—The Spring meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Long Island is in session at Bridgehampton.

—Mrs. Maria Gibney, a sister of ex-District Attorney John Fleming of Jamaica died Sunday at her home in that village.

—The Rev. E. H. Keens of Southold has accepted a call to the First Universalist Church, at Hyannis, Mass.

—Sea Cliff firemen are arranging for an entertainment to raise money for new uniforms.

—Paul Potter, the dramatizer of "Trilby," is at Booth Cottage, Greenport.

Yonkers.

—The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic has adopted a resolution of thanks to the citizens who contributed toward the finances, to the teachers and pupils who took such active part in the exercises, and to the friends who contributed by their talent to make the memorial exercises so successful. A. H. Tompkins was Chairman of the committee and W. H. Fisher Secretary.

—The Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association has received invitations to participate in a parade in this city the Fourth of July, and to parade in Mount Vernon and in Melrose Labor Day. They will have their annual excursion to Rockaway Beach, by steamer Grand Republic, Friday, July 19.

—At the last meeting of the Board of Health Commissioner Wray offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the Secretary send a communication to the Common Council asking that all existing contracts for sanitary work for the Board of Health be annulled.

—Shaffner Encampment, No. 100, I. O. O. F., was visited last night by Adjt. Henry Trudeau, who was accompanied by members of Canton Washington of New York, the purpose being to restore Canton Yonkers to active work.

—The Young Men's Society of St. Joseph's Church has reorganized by electing William Sloane President, Joseph Webb Vice President, John Quinn Recording Secretary, and James Dalton Treasurer.

—Miss Julia Waring, daughter of Dr. Edgar M. Hermance, President of the Board of Health, was graduated with honors Tuesday from St. Mary's School, in New-York.

—A "roll call" was held in the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church yesterday afternoon, and tea was served from 4:30 to 7:30.

—Miss Annie Gerhard has received a permit to erect a frame dwelling house at 50 Chestnut Street.

Westchester County.

—The commencement exercises of the kindergarten training class of the Sing Sing Free School will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

—George E. Carrigan has been appointed Chief of Police of the village of Sing Sing, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alexander Van Wart.

"ADAM WHITE'S" YARN IN A BOTTLE

It Tells of 42 Days' Drifting on Beer and Cake After the Elbe Wreck.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 5.—Somebody has attempted a huge joke, or else a bottle containing a note from a person who is having a little German outing at sea has done remarkable drifting.

Walter Turner of this place found today in the Sound a bottle which contains this message:

Stranded in midocean from steamship Elbe. I have been drifting about in an open boat for forty-two days, with nothing to eat but cake and beer to drink. The finder of this will please advertise in papers. Yours, in hope,

ADAM WHITE.

The note was written with lead pencil on a piece of white paper.

Giblin Released from Prison.

Charles Giblin, who has been serving a life term in Sing Sing prison for homicide—which many persons believe was unintentional—was released yesterday through the clemency of Gov. Morton. He was accompanied to this city by one of the deputy wardens, and last night sl

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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THE GRAND LODGE ELECTS

Masons Choose Their Officers with Only One Contest.

A FIGHT FOR JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN

Mr. Ide Retired as the Opponent of Mr. Sutherland for Deputy Grand Master—Sketches of New Officers.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Grand Master—JOHN STEWART, New-York.
Deputy Grand Master—WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND, Rochester.
Senior Grand Warden—CHARLES E. IDE, Syracuse.
Junior Grand Warden—CHARLES W. CUSHMAN, Buffalo.
Grand Treasurer—JEROME E. MORSE, Brooklyn.
Grand Secretary—EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, New-York.
Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund—CHARLES WICKWIRE, Waterville, and THOMAS MOORE, New-York.

With the exception of the Junior Grand Warden, all the officers were elected without opposition. There was a spirited contest between Charles W. Cushman of Buffalo and Charles W. Mead of Albany for the office of Junior Grand Warden. Mr. Cushman was elected by a majority of more than 300 votes.

Contrary to general expectation, the expected contest for the office of Deputy Grand Master between William A. Sutherland and Charles E. Ide, which had created great interest and had given rise to much excitement among the representatives, did not materialize. When the delegates reached the meeting hall yesterday morning they were met with the announcement that Mr. Ide had peremptorily declined to be a candidate against Mr. Sutherland. He had come to this conclusion over night, and with his declination all opposition to Mr. Sutherland's election vanished.

(Copyrighted by Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.)
William A. Sutherland.
Elected Deputy Grand Master by the Grand Lodge of Masons.

The Grand Lodge assembled at 9 o'clock, and routine business occupied the attention of the representatives until 10 o'clock, the hour for the election of officers. Past Grand Master Ten Eyck was called upon to preside.

Grand Master Hodge was complimented by a unanimous re-election, but he declined the office. Deputy Grand Master John Stewart was then elected Grand Master by acclamation. William A. Sutherland and Charles E. Ide were elected in like manner Deputy Grand Master and Senior Grand Warden.

Thus far the election had proceeded without a ripple of opposition, but when the presiding officer announced that the choice of a Junior Grand Warden was next in order, the representatives prepared themselves for an exciting time. Secretary of State John Palmer, as the representative of Washington Lodge, No. 85, of Albany, nominated Charles W. Mead, and Isaac O. Crissy, a representative from Buffalo, nominated Charles W. Cushman of that city. Past Grand Master Sherer and District Deputy Grand Master Gillie of this city seconded the nomination of Mr. Cushman, while District Deputy Grand Master Barlow of Rochester and Representative Sawyer of Palmyra spoke in favor of Mr. Mead. The election was by ballot, the total number of votes cast being 2,885. Mr. Cushman received 1,611 and Mr. Mead, 1,274.

Jerome E. Morse of Brooklyn was re-elected Grand Treasurer, and Edward M. L. Ehlers was re-elected Grand Secretary without opposition. Charles M. Wickwire was elected a Trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund in place of Past Grand Master Brodie, who declined a re-election, and Thomas Moore was chosen a Trustee to succeed himself.

John Stewart, the newly elected Grand Master, was made a Mason in Albion Lodge of this city in 1874, and became its Master in 1883, holding that office six years. He is an accomplished ritualist, and served as Assistant Grand Lecturer for three years. He was appointed District Deputy Grand Master by Grand Master Brodie in 1884 and 1885. He has been twice elected Trustee of the Hall and Asylum Fund, and served as Treasurer of that board for three years. In this field his conservatism and sound business judgment proved of great value to the craft. The Home for Indigent Masons at Utica is mainly supported by the net income of Masonic Hall in New-York, and, under the advice of Trustee Stewart, that income has been materially increased. He was chosen a member of the Advisory Board to examine and select plans for the home at Utica.

He was one of the most zealous workers in the campaign to pay off the debt of Masonic Hall; his mother lodge, Albion, contributing the first $1,000 toward that object, and raising $1,000 more at the great fair for the home, while he personally collected $1,000 more toward the debt.

One year ago he was elected Deputy Grand Master, and his close attention to the duties of that office, his diligent watchfulness over the interests of the craft, his almost constant intercourse with the rank and file of the fraternity, and his daily exemplification of true Masonic manhood have won him hosts of personal friends, and have largely tended to unite and harmonize the various elements in the Grand Lodge, and have contributed to a condition of unprecedented prosperity.

William A. Sutherland, Deputy Grand Master, is a well-known practicing lawyer of Rochester. He is also prominent in Republican politics in Monroe County, and has been a candidate for local and State offices, but always failed of election. He was one of the counsel for the Lexow committee during the early period of the investigation.

He was made a Mason in Union Lodge in Lima, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1870. He afterward joined Mount Morris Lodge, No. 122, at Mount Morris, and was Master of that lodge for two terms. Then he affiliated with Rochester Lodge, No. 660. He left that lodge, and became a charter member of Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, No. 797. He was District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-second District in 1889, 1890, and 1891, and was elected Junior Grand Warden June 3, 1891, and re-elected on June 8, 1892. He was promoted to be Senior Grand Warden on June 7, 1893, and re-elected to that office in 1894. He is Past High Priest of Morning Star Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and Past Commander of Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templars, and is also a thirty-third-degree Mason.

Charles E. Ide, Senior Grand Warden, was born in Phelps, Ontario County, this State, May 31, 1853, and has been for many years a resident of Syracuse. He is a prominent lawyer in that city, and for the last five years has been Corporation Counsel. He was made a Mason in Central City Lodge, No. 305, and was Master of the lodge in 1890, 1891, and 1892. He was appointed Grand Steward by Grand Master Sherer in 1891, and was reappointed by Grand Master Ten Eyck in 1892. The following year he was elected Junior Grand Warden and was was elected Junior Grand Warden and was re-elected in 1894. For three years, 1887, 1888, and 1889, he was Eminent Commander of Central City Commandery, Knights Templars. He is Past Master of Central City Lodge of Perfection, Past Master of Central City Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Past Master of Central City Chapter, Rose Croix, and Commander in Chief of the Central City Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. He is a Mason of the thirty-third degree, and Grand Junior Warden of the Knights Templars of this State.

Charles W. Cushman, Junior Grand Warden, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 31, 1848. He served three years in the army in the civil war. In 1879 he settled in Buffalo, and has been a resident of that city ever since. He is engaged in the railway supply business, and is President of the Railway Car Association and of the Standard Iron Works of Buffalo. He was made a Mason in Washington Lodge, No. 240, in Buffalo in 1880, and served as its Master for two terms. He was Junior Grand Deacon in 1892, and District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-fifth District in 1893. He has served as Grand Marshal the past year. He is the Eminent Commander of Hugh De Payens Commandery, No. 30, Knights Templars, of Buffalo.

Jerome E. Morse, Grand Treasurer, served in that capacity last year, and E. M. L. Ehlers, Grand Secretary, has held that position for fourteen years.

After the choice of officers had been concluded, Mr. Sherer, Chairman of the Commission on Constitution and Statutory Revision, presented the revised Constitution and Statutes for the consideration of the representatives. He said no changes in the laws had been made, but they had been codified and made plainer to the casual reader, and the decisions of the Grand Master and of the Grand Lodge added to the code. Under the law, action on the revised Constitution and Statutes will be taken at the next annual communication, and, meanwhile, a copy will be sent to every lodge for examination and discussion.

The Grand Lodge adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

ITS ELECTION NOT HARMONIOUS.

Grand Chapter of Order of Eastern Star Has a Lively Time.

The Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star elected the following officers yesterday:

Grand Matron—Mrs. JESSIE RAY, Rochester.
Grand Patron—Dr. J. V. B. GREEN, New-York.
Associate Grand Matron—Miss ANNA BROOKS, Brooklyn.
Associate Grand Patron—OTTO FASSELDT, Albany.
Grand Treasurer—Mrs. EMMA J. McKISSON, New-York.
Grand Secretary—Mrs. CHRISTINA BUTTRICK, New-York.
Grand Conductress—Mrs. EMILY GILLEN, Brooklyn.
Associate Grand Conductress—Mrs. IDA HANNIGAN, Gouverneur.

The election was attended with a great deal of excitement, and much harsh feeling was displayed. The candidates for Grand Matron were Mrs. Jessie Ray and Mrs. Sophia Lighthouse, both of Rochester. The former was the candidate of the "male" faction, while Mrs. Lighthouse was favored by that faction in the Grand Chapter which is opposed to the male members of the order having a predominating influence in its councils. The result of the ballot was that Mrs. Ray received 186 votes and Mrs. Lighthouse 120 votes.

The result angered the partisans of Mrs. Sophia Lighthouse, who threatened to contest the election on the ground of fraud. It was alleged by them that a larger number of ballots were cast than there were delegates present, and that in at least one case two ballots for Mrs. Ray were found folded together and cast as one vote. It was also alleged that votes had been obtained for Mrs. Ray by her supporters promising appointive offices to those who would vote for her.

The candidates for Grand Patron were Dr. John V. B. Green of this city, who was the candidate of the "male" faction, and Jacob A. Couterie of Brooklyn. Dr. Green received 187 votes, and Couterie had 114.

For Associate Grand Matron, Miss Anna Brooks received 232 votes, and her opponent, Mrs. Annie Vass, 56.

For Associate Grand Patron, Otto Fasseldt received 194 votes, and his opponent, George H. Gilmore, had only 88.

The election of Mrs. Emma J. McKisson as Treasurer, and Mrs. Christina Buttrick as Secretary, and the choice of Grand Conductress and Associate Grand Conductress, Mrs. Emily Gillen and Mrs. Ida Hannigan, was without opposition. The election was looked upon as a signal victory for the "male" faction.

Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, the retiring Grand Matron, was presented with a handsome badge, studded with rubies and diamonds, the gift of the Grand Chapter, in appreciation of her services for the order.

The Grand Chapter adjourned until this morning.

THE NAVAL WAR COLLEGE AT NEWPORT

Mr. McAdoo Leaves for Washington, After Visiting Fort Adams.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 5.—At the War College to-day Capt. Taylor, President of the college, explained to the class the course as prepared, after which the members were set to work upon the study of naval tactics and consideration of the "Problem."

William McAdoo, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. McAdoo left for Washington to-night. They were delightfully entertained here by naval officers, and Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs. To-day, accompanied by Commodore Wallace, they visited Fort Adams, and were entertained by Col. and Mrs. Lodor. Mr McAdoo was honored by a salute. He called on Mayor Boyle later.

Lewis's Companies to Consolidate.

The Lewis & Fowler Girder Rail Company of Brooklyn, at a meeting Tuesday night, decided to consolidate with the Lewis & Fowler Manufacturing Company. The capital of the latter company is $300,000, and that of the girder rail company $200,000.

Daniel F. Lewis said that alone the two companies were in bad shape, but that combined they would be strong. The plan of reorganization is to form a new company, with $200,000 bonds and $200,000 stock. It is proposed to give to the stockholders of the girder rail company a share of the new company's stock for every two of their old stock, and to the stockholders of the manufacturing company one share of the new for every three of the old. The owners of the new stock have the privilege of subscribing for the bonds of the new company.

25,000 Children to Parade.

The anniversary day parade of the Eastern District Sunday School Association will be held to-day. The route will be Bedford Avenue, from the fountain at Division Avenue, to Flushing Avenue and return. Mayor Schieren will review the 25,000 children at the fountain on their return.

A POLICE HERO HONORED

For Saving a Child's Life Nolan Gets a Medal and Resolutions.

RIVER FRONT POLICE SHOULD SWIM

Commissioners Decide that Disabled ex-Members of the Force Cannot Return—Dodging as to Clubs.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday a medal and a set of engrossed resolutions were presented to Policeman Michael Nolan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station for saving the life of Edward Christal, a child who fell into the river at the foot of East Ninety-ninth Street May 4. President Roosevelt, in making the presentation, said to Policeman Nolan:

"The board feels personal pride in every act of courage and devotion to duty performed by any member of the force under it, and it is glad to be able to show its appreciation of such deeds."

The President grasped Patrolman Nolan's hand, saying: "I'm proud of you, and wish you luck." All the Commissioners shook hands with Nolan and congratulated him. When Col. Grant shook hands with Nolan he said: "I hope we will be able to put an indorsement on the back of the board's resolutions."

President Roosevelt brought before the board a matter of interest to policemen who can swim. He said his attention had been called to the conduct of Policeman Cox of the Leonard Street Station, who, early yesterday morning, jumped into the North River at the foot of Canal Street and pulled out of the water a woman who had attempted suicide.

"I am told," said the President, "that, while Cox went overboard after the woman, another policeman attached to the Eighth Precinct was looking around for a rope. May be he could not swim. I think that all policemen who patrol the river front should be able to swim. In this warm weather, when many people go down to the river to get cool, it would be a great advantage to have policemen on duty there who know how to swim."

Mr. Roosevelt then directed the chief clerk to prepare a record of the life-saving deeds of members of the force. He said he wanted to find some good men to patrol the river fronts.

Commissioner Grant presented a number of examination papers returned by the Board of Surgeons, in which it had reported against certain ex-policemen who want to be reappointed. Some were rejected on the ground of physical disabilities and some because of age.

There was a long discussion, which resulted in an agreement by the board that it was important to maintain the physical standard of the force, and that no man, whether he were an applicant for reappointment or otherwise, should be accepted unless he could pass the full physical test.

Among the ex-policemen who wanted to get back and were rejected by the surgeons is ex-Drill Sergeant Joseph H. Pratt. He was reappointed by the Commissioners subject to physical examination, and the doctors rejected him because of defective eyesight.

Mr. Andrews said that the board could reappoint Pratt notwithstanding the report of the surgeons, under Chapter 344 of the Laws of 1895, under which veterans are not disqualified on account of age or by reason of any physical disability, providing such age or disqualification does not render them incompetent to perform the duties of the positions for which they apply.

The Commissioners thought it would be a bad plan to take in any man who was not up to the physical standard in the department.

Treasurer Andrews reported that he had examined 2,000 of the reports made by the members of the force of the clubs and associations to which they belong. He found about 100 which were evasive, the men failing to comply with the board's resolution and to report specifically the names of the associations of which they were members. The Commissioners directed these officers to make new reports immediately and answer the questions specifically.

"Some of the men," said Mr. Andrews, "simply report that they belong to no political clubs. We want to know just what they do belong to, and we will decide whether they are political or not."

The Commissioners were disturbed for a while by the report that the Governor had signed the Ainsworth bill, which would increase the power of the Chief of Police. They sent a letter to the Governor expressing their disapprobation of the bill.

A lengthy communication was received from ex-Mayor Nathan Matthews, Jr., of Boston, who complained of a policeman who, he charged, took part in an attempt to extort money from him. The Commissioners declined to make the complaint public, and referred it to Acting Chief Conlin to be investigated. The charges made by ex-Mayor Matthews grew out of some trouble he had with a telegraph operator while on a visit to this city recently. The policeman, it is said, compelled Mr. Matthews to pay the telegraph operator the sum of $2, which, the ex-Mayor claims, he was not obliged to pay. Mr. Matthews will be requested to press the case.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring forwarded to the board a report made by District Superintendent Cushman, who complained that the police failed to give him sufficient assistance last Saturday night when he made a raid on wagons in Mott Street, back of Police Headquarters. The report sets forth that Mr. Cushman had a great deal of trouble with the roughs and Italians in that quarter.

Col. Waring, in sending the report to the board, wrote that there seemed to be a disposition on the part of the policemen to avoid trouble by refraining from an attempt to execute the law.

George H. Mellish, who has been employed in the department as a stenographer for thirty years, notified the Commissioners that he was no longer able to perform the duties required of him. He announced his intention of resigning in the near future.

Sergt. Oliver Tims has been detailed as Acting Captain of the City Hall Station.

POLICEMAN COX IS BRAVE.

Saved a Woman from the River, but She Died on Shore.

Policeman Patrick Cox of the Leonard Street Station risked his life in an attempt to save a woman from drowning in the North River about 1:30 yesterday morning. The woman died a few minutes after he had dragged her to land.

Cox was standing near the little park at the foot of Canal Street, when he saw a woman start from the upper corner of the park toward the river. Cox started to intercept her before she could reach the bulkhead line, but she quickened her pace, and before Cox could reach her she had leaped into the river.

The spot at which the woman jumped overboard is always a dark one, and the water is shallow, with a soft mud bottom, and there are a number of sunken spiles. Cox did not hesitate, however, and, taking off his coat as he ran, he plunged over the bulkhead and struck out for the spot where he could dimly see the woman floating. She was then about twenty feet out, and the tide was running strongly on the ebb.

When Cox reached the woman and grasped her clothing, she made an effort to seize him around the arms, and it was only by grasping her hair and forcing her head back that Cox succeeded in making her let go. He managed to reach the bulkhead, and by the aid of a spile he was enabled to hold her until a rope could be passed to him by another policeman.

As soon as the woman had been laid upon the street, artificial respiration was resorted to, and seemed to be successful until just before the arrival of an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital. Then the woman collapsed, and when the surgeon arrived he pronounced her dead. The woman's name could not be learned. She was about fifty years old, wretchedly dressed, and had but three pennies in her pocket.

PROF. BISCHOFF TO BE MARRIED

The Blind Organist of Washington to Take as His Bride Miss Cora Boyd, a Pupil of That City.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Washington people will be surprised to learn of the coming marriage of its leading musician to a wealthy young lady who has been his pupil. Prof. Bischoff, the blind organist of Washington, who makes, it is said, $10,000 annually by his performances on the organ and piano and by his studio work, will be married on Aug. 1 to Miss Cora Boyd, the daughter of a rich investor.

Miss Boyd is not more than twenty-one years old, while Prof. Bischoff is a man past middle life, who has a son and a daughter quite as old as the bride-elect. Bischoff has within a few weeks been divorced from his first wife, who proceeded against him on the ground of desertion. He did not contest the action, apparently seeking the legal separation which the court finally granted, with a stipulation that the liberal sum which Bischoff had been paying his wife monthly should be continued. The divorce case attracted considerable attention here, where Bischoff is known to everybody. He has been for many years a resident of this city, and has been a prominent figure in all the musical events of the town.

The young lady whom he is to marry has been for several years a pupil of Bischoff, and is the intimate friend and companion of Bischoff's daughter. She possesses a soprano voice of good quality, and has been heard in concerts given by her teacher during the last two years. Her friends will be surprised at the result, as she was generally reported engaged to a musician of note of about her own age, a young man who is interested in a music store, and is a skilful performer on the piano.

An interesting incident of the marriage will be the fact that the father of the bride will present to his daughter, in honor of the event, a check for $50,000. The details of the ceremony have not yet been decided, but the wedding will probably take place at the church where Prof. Bischoff has acted for many years as organist, and where the bride is a member of the choir.

ANNUAL SHIFTING OF REGULAR TROOPS

Much Anxiety Among Army Officers Regarding the Changes to Come.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The annual shifting of the regular troops will take place within the next month. The plan has been agreed upon, and, with a few minor changes, is ready for promulgation.

One of the last things which Gen. Schofield did before going upon his present inspection tour was to settle, so far as he was concerned, the changes in the station of troops.

This is a subject which engages the attention of nearly all the officers in the War Department before it is finally announced. It is the reason of much private and official correspondence between officers at stations and those supposedly on the "inside." So many of the future plans of officers and their families depend upon the location of the troops during the coming year that there is much anxiety and impatience to know the destination of all the companies as soon as possible. Publications which attempt to give a reliable prognostication serve no other purpose than to aggravate this desire among army officers.

The transfer of troops depends a great deal on the amount of money which can safely be spared for transportation. The choice of companies to be transferred is made in favor, if possible, of those who have been longest at posts. There is much effort, generally futile, among officers agreeably stationed to retain their present locations. The expressions of individual pleasure are not encouraged by the War Department authorities, who are guided by the funds on hand, the demands of the public service, and the just distribution of favors.

SURVIVORS OF THE ILL-FATED COLIMA

Several Fortunate Men on Their Way to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—A telegram which was received Tuesday from Acapulco states that the steamer Barracouta arrived there with Chilberg of Seattle, one of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer Colima, who was seen immediately after the disaster to the Colima on one of the life rafts with six other men. The Barracouta also has aboard Johnston, Gonzales, Peters, and Crow. These four will come to San Francisco on the steamer Colon.

There is no news of the arrival of the Manzanillo survivors found by the steamer Mazatlan. These are supposed to have been those seen in the boat with the first officer and four others, and they will probably arrive at Manzanillo soon. No news of the purser, who was seen in the water when the chief officer tried to pick him up, has been received.

A telegram direct from Coahuaya says that no woman has been saved from the Colima, and no bodies are coming ashore. The survivors from the second life raft are J. Noonan, José Pegueros, A. S. Marin, and two others.

The American schooner Hayes was wrecked at Navidad, thirty miles north of Manzanillo, on June 2. All on board were saved.

IMMIGRANTS CAN LAND SUNDAYS

To Close Ellis Island Station, Mr. Stump Says, Would Be a Hardship.

Secretary Carlisle, on recommendation of Commissioner General Stump, and with the approval of the President, has declined to close the Ellis Island immigration station Sundays. All the missionaries and some of the employes on Ellis Island petitioned the President for the Sunday closing.

Mr. Stump states in his reply that it would be an unnecessary hardship on incoming immigrants to detain them for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, when first and second class passengers on vessels which arrive Saturday night or Sunday morning are immediately landed.

Mr. Stump says the Government force at the Ellis Island station can be so divided that the men will have to work only one Sunday out of three during the Summer and alternate Sundays during the Winter.

For an International Fishing Ground.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 5.—A deputation from the American Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence, consisting of State Senator Mullin of Albany and W. H. Thompson, Secretary of the association, waited upon Minister of Marine Costigan yesterday, and asked for Canadian co-operation in setting apart the Thousand Islands section of the St. Lawrence, from Kingston to Ogdensburg, as an international fishing and pleasure resort, with uniform laws and regulations. Mr. Costigan promised the deputation that a license fee would not be imposed this season against American fishermen, provided the alien labor law was not enforced against Canadian boatmen. Senator Mullin, in return, pledged the Minister he would get a declaration from Gov. Morton to meet the Canadian views.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices as follows: J. E. Drohen, Belgium; C. E. Baker, Cascade; Harrison Wanis, Collamer; William Johnson, St. Andrew; T. F. Ingraham, Salisbury Centre; W. D. Burns, Smithfield; Philip Haley, South Colton; C. L. Child, White Face, and Bertha Smith, Van Buren.

ZUKER IS INDICTED NOW

Charged with Setting His Clothing Store on Fire April 7 Last.

ADOLPH HIRSCHKOPF IS WANTED

The Man Who Made the Confession Which Led to Arrests Is Said to Have Fled—Evidence Not Lacking.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment for arson in the first degree against Isaac Zuker. He is charged with having set fire to the clothing store 556 Tenth Avenue, at Forty-first Street, on the night of April 7 last.

Zuker was arrested at 4:30 Tuesday morning, at his house, in Union Hill, N. J., by Central Office Detective Sergeants O'Brien and McCauley, on a magistrate's warrant, issued by Recorder Goff. He was held without bail, by the magistrate in Union Hill yesterday, to await the action of the New-York authorities. As soon as the Grand Jury here indicted Zuker, the District Attorney's office prepared an application to Gov. Morton, for a request on the Governor of New-Jersey for Zuker's extradition. The application was forwarded to Gov. Morton last night. Detective Sergeant McCauley will take the warrant to Trenton, for signature.

The chief witness against Zuker before the Grand Jury is said to have been Gustav Meyer, of 32 Essex Street. Meyer is said to have been a clerk in the Zuker dry goods store, Tenth Avenue and Forty-first Street, and it is stated that he told to the Grand Jury a circumstantial story incriminating Isaac Zuker in the incendiary fire in that store on April 7. Another witness against Zuker before the Grand Jury was Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis.

Abraham Krone, of 236 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, who was arrested Tuesday, charged with complicity in setting fire to his clothing store, Park Row, near Baxter Street, on or about Feb. 1, 1893, was admitted to bail by Recorder Goff yesterday in $4,000. His surety was his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Regina Krone, who swore she owned the tenement 161 East Seventy-fourth Street, worth $19,000, on which there was a mortgage of $11,000. The tenement was bought by Mrs. Krone, Feb. 4, 1891.

Krone's examination on the charge of arson in the third degree will be held to-day by Recorder Goff.

It was learned yesterday that there is still one "fire-bug" warrant in the hands of the Central Office detectives. The identity of the one man for whom the officers are searching was not revealed, but it is known that he is charged with having belonged to the Schoenholz-Zuker gang. He is said not to have been one of the chief members of the gang.

Other indictments, it is said, will be found by the Grand Jury against members of this gang.

Assistant District Attorney Davis said yesterday that the prosecution of the alleged incendiaries arrested in the last few days would be pushed. Before the Summer was over, he said, all of the cases would have been disposed of.

The man whom the Fire Marshal, the Central Office detectives, and the District Attorney's office are now most anxious to find is Adolph Hirschkopf. According to official statements made yesterday by the officials who have the fire-bug prosecutions in charge, Hirschkopf has fled. He is the man who made the original confession, so-called, which led to the arrest of Schoenholz, Zuker, and Krone. Without Hirschkopf in person, it is said, the value of his confession will be much impaired. It was yesterday learned definitely that not even the Central Office detectives have any definite information of Hirschkopf's whereabouts. He left his house about a week ago, and has not since been seen. He was not under arrest, but had promised to stay around and to appear when wanted. It was said yesterday at the District Attorney's office that it was hoped Hirschkopf would come forward soon, but that if he did not ample evidence had been obtained, through his confession, for the conviction of the members of the Schoenholz-Zuker band. Gustav Meyer, the witness before the Grand Jury in the case against Isaac Zuker, is said to have been at one time a clothing cutter for Isaac Zuker, although in the employ of the latter's brother, Abraham Zuker, at the time of the fire.

Morris Weiner, the man who was arrested in the Yorkville Police Court Tuesday charged with perjury, as the result of his repudiation of his affidavit against Schoenholz, will have a hearing to-day before Justice Ryan at the Yorkville Police Court. Weiner last Friday, before Fire Marshal Mitchel, made an affidavit charging Schoenholz with complicity in the incendiary fire last New Year's Day in the rooms of Harris Deitsch, in the tenement 285 East Fourth Street. When called to testify against Schoenholz in the police court, Weiner declared he could not identify Schoenholz as the man whom he saw in Deitsch's rooms with a bundle just before the fire, and to whom Deitsch paid $20.

Besides the charge on which Zuker was indicted, there are two other charges against him. He is alleged to have been an accomplice with Schoenholz in setting fire to the tenement 266 Division Street Jan. 3, 1892. He is also accused of having been implicated with Abraham Krone in the incendiary fire in Krone's Park Row clothing shop Feb. 1, 1893.

The upper stories of the building 556 Tenth Avenue, where the Zuker store was situated, were used as tenements. The stock was burned when the firemen reached there. Just before the fire in Krone's store there was an explosion.

Habeas Corpus for Murderer Lambert.

TRENTON, N. J., June 5.—Counselor Semple's application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Theodore Lambert, the Camden murderer, was granted by the Supreme Court this noon. The writ is returnable Monday. The question raised is whether the Governor can fix a day for execution. Gov. Werts has issued a warrant requiring the execution to take place on June 27. Counselor Semple holds that the prisoner must be sentenced by the court.

Volunteer Firemen's Home Opened.

HUDSON, N. Y., June 5.—The Volunteer Firemen's Home of this State, the only institution of the kind in the United States, was formally opened to-day. Addresses were made by George W. Anderson, Trustee; John Schlesser, President of the State Firemen's Association, and Harry Howard of New-York, the oldest ex-Chief Engineer in the State. The speech of acceptance was made by Col. Charles S. Rogers of this city, Trustee of the home.

Another Dispensary Law Case.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5.—Another interesting legal move was made to-day in the matter of the dispensary law. State Commissioner Mixson and Liquor Constable Beach were arrested. They are charged with conspiracy to violate the inter-State Commerce act of 1890, as sustained by the United States Supreme Court in the Debs case, in seizing beer. The Commissioner also issued a warrant for search for and seizure of the confiscated beverage.

CAMPAIGN WORK FOR CANALS

Efforts to be Made in Behalf of the Law Which Has in View the Improvement of the State System.

Plans for a campaign in favor of the law which submits to the people at the November election the proposition to issue $9,000,000 of State bonds for the improvement of the State canals, were begun yesterday by the Executive Canal Committee, at a meeting at the Produce Exchange. The committee named as an Executive Campaign Committee Franklin Edson, ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego, Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the Board of Trade and Transportation; Louis Windmüller, William E. Cleary, R. R. Hefford, Alfred Romer, F. S. Witherbee, and Alexander R. Smith.

At a meeting to be held to-day the scope and direction of the campaign work will be discussed. It is intended to enlist the co-operation of business interests throughout the State, through associations and otherwise, and to use all legitimate means to bring out a full vote in favor of the improvement. The following associations are committed to it: The New-York Produce Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, State of New-York; New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, Maritime Association, Port of New-York; Canalboat Owners' and Commercial Association, Union for Improvement of the Canals, Manufacturers' Association, Kings and Queens Counties; Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, Oswego Board of Trade, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, Syracuse Business Men's Association, Lockport Business Men's Association, Whitehall Board of Trade, Port Henry Board of Trade, and Citizens' Association, Troy.

The meeting yesterday was well attended. Those present included: R. R. Hefford, Buffalo; P. V. Carroll, Buffalo; M. M. Drake, Buffalo; Dudley M. Irwin, Oswego; George T. Clark, Oswego; Ira L. Otis, Rochester; R. H. Cook, Whitehall; F. S. Witherbee, Port Henry; E. C. O'Brien, New-York; Alfred Romer, New-York; George W. Balch, New-York; Evan Thomas, New-York; Franklin Quinby, New-York; Franklin Edson, New-York; Louis Windmüller, New-York; F. S. Gardner, New-York; Francis B. Thurber, New-York; William E. Cleary, New-York; James T. Hoile, Brooklyn.

E. M. Clarkson, who offered the Bond bill in the Assembly, attended and promised his assistance in the campaign. Albert E. Davis and George W. Stevens, of the North Side Club, assured the committee of their club's co-operation. On the club's behalf they invited the committee to attend the formal opening of the Harlem Ship Canal—June 17—and asked that canalboats be sent through the canal that day. In response to this invitation the tow of canalboats coming down the Hudson that day will be switched through the new course.

JUSTICES NOT YET NAMED

The Mayor Will Announce His Selections To-day—Messrs. Root and Hornblower Consult with Him.

It was expected up to a late hour yesterday afternoon that Mayor Strong would announce his selections for City Magistrates and for Justices of the Court of Special Sessions. It was the evident intention of the Mayor to give out the list, but about 5:30, however, it was announced that it would not be given out until to-day. The list was practically ready yesterday.

Elihu Root and William Hornblower were in consultation with the Mayor about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The list of City Magistrates and of Justices of the Court of Special Sessions was scrutinized by them, and it may be that the qualifications of the various candidates were discussed.

It is probaly true that there will be several surprises when the names are finally made public. Some persons are of the impression that the Special Sessions Justices will be W. Travers Jerome, New-York State Democrat; E. B. Hinsdale of the Union League Club, Republican; ex-Police Justice Charles A. Flammer, Republican; ex-United States District Attorney John O. Mott, Republican, and Joseph M. Deuel, now a Police Justice. There was nothing official, however, to sustain this list.

The candidates, as a rule, attached a great deal of importance to the conference that was held between Messrs. Root and Hornblower and Mayor Strong. They were apparently of the opinion that Mr. Root represented the Republican selections, and Mr. Hornblower the Democratic selections.

Among the many callers on the Mayor yesterday were Herman C. Kudlich, Frederick W. Holls, Donald McLean, and other lawyers known as candidates for appointment. It was evident that some of them came by appointment. Robert C. Cornell and John B. Pannes are two of the men who are still thought to have a chance for appointment as City Magistrates.

Police Justice Feitner, Tammany, is of the opinion that the new law simply increases the number of Magistrates, and leaves all the old ones in office. He also says that they will sit after July 1, the same as usual. As the Commissioner of Public Works is custodian of the Court buildings, and as the police will take their prisoners before the new magistrates, it will be seen that, even if the old Police Justices insist on claiming that they are still in office, their claims will amount to little.

NEWPORT COTTAGES OPEN FOR THE SEASON

Servants Arrive to Prepare the Goelet Place for Occupancy.

NEWPORT, June 5.—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Steward, Jr., who have one of the Pinard cottages; and Mr. and Mrs. Christopher R. Robert of New-York opened their cottages to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong will arrive to-morrow.

A long train of servants arrived this afternoon to prepare Ogden Goelet's house for occupancy. This is where it is said the Prince of Wales may be entertained. Mr. and Mrs. Goelet are not expected before July 1.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Whitney Warren, visiting G. Mead Tooker, and the Misses Edith and Maud Wetmore, visiting Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, arrived this evening. Other arrivals include J. V. Locke of New-York; W. W. H. Schenck, R. G. Burke of Washington, and C. W. Baldwin of Orange, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Joline of Philadelphia arrived at their Conanicut cottage to-day.

Horse and Dog Fight.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 5.—A horse and a bulldog belonging to William H. Young had a desperate fight in a stable yesterday. Mr. Young found the dog with its teeth firmly fastened in the horse's nose. It was necessary to knock the dog in the head and stun it to make it let go. Then the horse seized the dog in its teeth, and trampled upon it. The horse was finally dragged away and the dog rescued.

One Boy Stabs Another.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Thomas King, fourteen years of age, was stabbed by August Kavalier, aged fifteen years, last night. Kavalier was walking along Garden Street when King sprang from behind a fence and struck him. They clinched and Kavalier cut King slightly in the abdomen. Kavalier was arrested and King was taken to the City Hospital.

"Fish John" Indicted for Murder.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 5.—John Czoch, commonly called "Fish John," who killed "Fish Mary," his wife, in Howell Street Monday, was indicted by the Grand Jury this afternoon. Prosecutor Winfield said that in so plain a case it was not worth while to wait for the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

Elizabeth Growing Rapidly.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 5.—The Assessors of Elizabeth have just completed a census of the city, and find the population to be 43,900, an increase of 6,230 from the census of 1890. This is a larger percentage of gain than the city has ever previously experienced.

FOR THE ANNEXED VOTERS

Belong to Twenty-First Senate District, Mr. Lauterbach Says.

SHOULD HAVE THREE ASSEMBLYMEN

He Suggests to the Aldermanic Committee on Reapportionment that the Thirteenth Lose One Assemblyman.

Edward Lauterbach created something of a sensation yesterday when he appeared before the Committee on County Affairs of the Board of Aldermen, at a hearing on the new apportionment, provisionally adopted by it, and contended that, inasmuch as the Mayor had signed the bill annexing to the city certain portions of Westchester County, the population of the territory embraced in this district, some 17,000 or 18,000 citizens, must be added to the Twenty-first Senatorial District. Therefore this district should have three Assemblymen, urged Mr. Lauterbach. To even the matter up, he suggested that the Thirteenth Senatorial District be considered the smallest in the city, and that it be deprived of one of its Assemblymen.

There seems, however, to be every reason to believe that the minority report of the Democratic Aldermen will ultimately be accepted by the full board, and that its plan of apportionment will prevail.

When Mr. Lauterbach went before the committee yesterday, he announced that he appeared in behalf of the property owners in the district about to be annexed in Westchester County. The population of his district, he urged, should be added to the Twenty-first Senatorial District, since it could not, under the Constitution, remain in Westchester County and the Twenty-second Senatorial District.

"What would be the effect of the change?" asked the Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and to his own question he replied: "It would be to make the Twenty-first District larger than the Thirteenth."

It is provided under the Constitution that each of the Senate districts in the city shall contain three Assembly districts, with the exception of the smallest one, which shall contain two. If Mr. Lauterbach's plan were adopted, the Thirteenth would become the smallest Senate district, and would lose one of its Assemblymen. In the event of his plan being rejected, the citizens of the newly annexed district would be voters in New-York County, but would be represented in the Legislature by Assemblymen residing in Westchester County and elected in that county.

Alderman Olcott (Rep.) said that he had considerable doubt as to whether the Aldermen could take cognizance of changes in Senate districts made subsequent to the date on which the new Constitution went into effect.

To this Mr. Lauterb

MUST KEEP OFF THE GRASS

Commissioners to Protect the Lawns in Central Park.

ALL VEHICLES MUST CARRY LAMPS

Bids for the Claremont Restaurant—Rapid Transit Plans, as Far as They Affect Park Territory, Approved.

At the meeting of the Park Board in the Arsenal yesterday it was resolved to return to the old rule prohibiting visitors to Central Park from walking or lounging on the grass. The signs informing the public of this rule will be replaced. The resolution was adopted because of the damage to the lawns and shrubbery during the past month.

It was decided, however, that on Saturdays and Sundays during the concert season the Green, East Green, ball ground, and hill west of the music stand, and the North and South Meadows shall be open to the public, and during the Summer and Fall the Green shall be given up to schoolboys under sixteen years old, in which to play baseball. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the ball ground shall be opened for croquet, and until Dec. 1 tennis, cricket, football, and lacrosse and croquet will be allowed on certain fields under permit.

Bids for conducting the restaurant at Claremont, on the Riverside Drive, were presented as follows: John J. McGrath, $4,000 a year; Joseph Gusat, $6,800; Alfred Cadaffir, $2,800; W. G. Harlow, $6,500, and P. H. McCann, $8,250. E. S. Stokes, the present lessee of the place, through his attorney, J. Van Vechten Olcott, protested against a consideration of the bids, on the ground that he held a lease of the restaurant and a valid license from the old board. The question as to whether the bids could be considered was referred to Corporation Counsel Scott for an opinion.

President Seth Low of Columbia College, who is a Rapid Transit Commissioner, asked the board to give its approval to the rapid transit plans, so far as they affect public parks. Mr. Low said that official approval was not required as far as streets are concerned, but it was necessary that the Park Board should consent to any use made of park territory. The Commissioners, by resolution, gave the approval requested.

Lawyer Alfred T. Carroll, who represented a number of property owners in Cherry Street, protested against the erection of any buildings in Corlears Hook Park. The Commissioners requested Mr. Carroll to put his protest in writing.

Lawyer Foley of Foley & Powers, 206 Broadway, protested against the specifications of certain contracts for asphalt work, claiming that those specifications which call for the use of asphalt like that from Trinidad, in the West Indies, would practically give a monopoly of all such work to one company, and would prohibit the company of St. Louis, which he represented, from competing. This matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

A letter was received from George F. Lawlor of 130 Fulton Street commending Policeman John Robinson for saving a boy from drowning. The boy fell into the lake at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, and Robinson jumped in after him and pulled him out. The commendation was ordered referred to the Police Department.

The following resolution was passed affecting all kinds of carriages in the Park:

Resolved, That on and after June 17 all vehicles passing through Central Park after dark shall be required to carry a lighted lamp or lamps of sufficient power to show a distance of 200 feet. No vehicle shall be allowed to enter the park after dark without proper lamp, and any vehicle found therein without such lamp shall be required to leave by the nearest exit.

Foster Crowell was appointed an expert to examine and report upon the condition of the Harlem River Speedway.

VETO OF THE ABELL BILL EXPECTED

Brooklyn Elections Commissioners Return from a Call on the Governor.

William H. Williams, Charles J. Edwards, and Jacob W. Erreger, Commissioners of Elections, in Brooklyn, returned from Albany yesterday. They called on Gov. Morton, and asked him to veto the Abell bill, which would deprive the Commissioners of the right to select election day officials and place that power in the hands of the Chairmen of the Republican and Democratic County Committees.

Commissioner Edwards, speaking of the visit to Gov. Morton, explained that he felt hopeful that the bill would be vetoed. He also said:

"By the operation of the proposed law, the Commissioners will have no choice but to register the will of these irresponsible officials, with the result that the entire system will become the mere plaything of factional and partisan contests. The appointment of elections officials should be in the hands of men who are amenable to law, and who are responsible to the people, through the Mayor, for their official intelligent services. The executive Chairman of an organization can be held responsible by no one, and yet the board would be obliged to shoulder the entire responsibility of the fitness and honesty of the appointees.

"Furthermore, we believe that this bill is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it takes from the board its charter rights, under which it has operated for nearly twenty years."

James D. Bell, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, called on the Elections Commissioners yesterday. He said that politics was not discussed.

Condition of the Rice Market.

In spite of the holiday which broke trading in the rice market, business for the last week was double that of several preceding weeks. As heretofore, the principal movement was in foreign, with Japan most prominent. The month of May as an entirety was disappointing. It was hardly to be expected that the unprecedented demand of the earlier months could be maintained. As the lull became prolonged, many operators lost confidence, and parted with holdings regardless of cost and in the face of enhancing values abroad. The call for domestic is of little moment, but with light stocks and suspension of shipments hither, prices are firmly maintained. Foreign sorts under the more active conditions are firm, holders insisting on better values than have prevailed for the last few weeks. Advices from markets along the Atlantic coast show light demand, but with limited stocks, scarcely equal to probable requirements, until new crop prices are firmly settled. In New-Orleans, the demand is steady, and, with rapidly depleting stocks, the market is firm, with an upward tendency. Mills are beginning to shut down for cleaning up and repairs preparatory to the new season.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 748,010 sacks; last year, 1,113,486 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 203,699 barrels; last year, 276,802 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movements to date: Receipts, cleaned, 44,925 barrels; last year, 24,040 barrels; sales, 44,980 barrels; last year, 23,355 barrels.

Gen. Williams to Have a Crematory.

Gen. Williams, Deputy Collector at the Appraiser's Warehouse, has obtained permission to build a crematory in the cellar of that building. It will be used for burning the refuse that comes from unpacking merchandise. In this work the examiners scatter much excelsior and other packing material. The practice has been to send the refuse to the public dump, at the foot of Canal Street. Complaints having reached Col. Waring, Street-Cleaning Commissioner, that refuse, which floats, as does packing material, drifts ashore and is offensive at the coast resorts, word was sent to Gen. Williams that only ashes would hereafter be received at the dump from the Appraiser's Warehouse.

A Mortgage for $15,000,000.

By a mortgage recorded yesterday the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York mortgages to the State Trust Company, as trustee, all its property, rights, and franchises for 100 years, for $15,000,000.

Gold bonds of 5 per cent. will be issued from time to time by the company, in order to pay off indebtedness, mostly incurred by the absorption of smaller companies and their plants.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The following persons are booked to sail for Europe to-day:

On the Havel for Southampton and Bremen.

A.—Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Abraham, Miss Hilda Abraham, Miss Mathild. Abraham, James H. Abraham, Mr. and M.s. J. S. Attwell, Mrs. J. S. August, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Andrews, Miss Minnie Aub, Morris Adler, Miss Emma Adler, Mrs. Marshall J. Allen.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Albert A. Broger, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Boas, Miss Boas, Miss Millie Boas, B. Boas, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Busch, Miss Anna Louise Busch, Miss Minnie Busch, Miss Clara Hazel Busch, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Bilms, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bowitz, Mr. and Mrs. H. Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bruer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Buckmann, Mr. and Mrs. George Bothner, Miss Alwine Berg, Miss E. Busch, Miss Louise Baumann, Mrs. Henry Brede, N. A. Bothas, Anton Blank, Jacob Burg, Joseph Bachler, C. Behnke, Louis Beite, John Boyd.—C.—Consul General Christopherson, H. D. Cooper, Mrs. J. C. Cattus, Miss Emmita E. Cattus, A. Connelly, H. Cahn, Mrs. A. Cranz, Miss Tonie Cranz.—D.—Ramion De Espinola, Rodrigo De Espinola, Henry Doerschuck, Francis Doremus.—E.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Egleston, Mrs. H. Sidney Everett, Miss Hilda Everett, Miss Sybil Everett, A. F. Ebbinghouse.—F.—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Farquharson, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Forchheimer, Miss F. Forchheimer, F. Forchheimer, C. Forchheimer, J. F. Forchheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Facompré, Frederick Facompré, Eddie Facompré, Willie Facompré, David Fox, George Friederici, Miss C. Frohsinn, Miss Isabell Feldmann, John Fleckenstein, Mrs. E. Fischbeck, Miss Millie Fliegenheimer, Miss Fuller.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. William Gassman, Mrs. M. J. Gebbie, Miss Gebbie, Miss A. Gebbie, H. Gebbie, Mrs. A. Goessling, Mrs. R. S. Green, Miss S. Guerdau, Miss M. E. Gray, Miss Garnryck, H. Guttmann, H. Grotenhuis, Mrs. A. Gutkes, Joseph C. Gordon, B. S. Guinness, H. B. Gelespie, Miss Marie Grassie.—H.—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hoetzel, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hammerschlag, V. Hammerschlag, Max Hammerschlag, H. Hammerschlag, Ernst Hammerschlag, Mrs. P. W. Huntington, Miss Edith Huntington, Miss Margaret Huntington, Mrs. L. P. Henop, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Sydney Henop, Tobias Hamm, E. Hurtzig, A. H. Hanken, John H. Hillman, Miss Emma Heimendorf, Martin Hess, John F. Hess, Louis M. Hess, Oscar Hess, Mrs. A. Helgenberg, William F. Husse.—I.—Mrs. S. Imelmann.—J.—Mr. and Mrs. George H. Johnson, Miss Annie W. Johnson, Miss Mary W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Jachens, Miss Hattie M. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jachens, Martin Jachens, Miss Sophie Jachens, Mrs. B. M. Jones.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Klein, Miss Ella Klein, Walter Klein, Mr. and Mrs. Martin M. Kridel, Miss Minnie F. Kridel, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kaufmann, Alfred Kaufmann, Chester Kaufmann, Edwin Kaufmann, Carl Kaufmann, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kreuder, Miss Marie Kreuder, Miss M. Kling, the Rev. A. Kaempker, Miss Natalie Kreiss, the Rev. B. Korves, the Rev. C. Korves, Frederick W. Keisker, Frederick Kreusler, Otto Kneip, H. Kaufmann, Mrs. Margaret Kell.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Lavanburg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lochte, Mr. and Mrs. B. Loewenthal, Alfred Lohmann, John D. W. Lilienthal, Adam Ludy, Mrs. Lena Loeb, E. D. Leavitt, Miss Margaret A. Leavitt, Mrs. Catharine Lipsius.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Mampel, Miss Edna Mampel, Miss Ida Mampel, Charles Mampel, Mrs. Francis I. Manle, Miss Ethel G. Manle, Miss Helen H. Manle, F. Hinton Manle, Miss M. G. McDonald, Mrs. David Myer, Miss Florence Myer, Miss Dora Myer, Miss Sophie Mayer, Mrs. E. Melzer, Miss Helene Melzer, Charles E. Miller, A. E. Miller, Mrs. H. Francis Munn, Mrs. J. C. Mackenzie, Miss Helen McTerney, Miss Vida Matteson, Carl Musser, Otto Megerhart, Charles Moehlenbeck, Leopold Mayer.—N.—Mrs. L. Neuenstein, Arthur Neuenstein, Mrs. Louise Nier.—O.—Mrs. and Mrs. Henry Oppenheimer, Miss Alma Oppenheimer.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Pfeffer, Miss Regina Pfeffer, Miss Dora Prahst, Mrs. B. K. Plain, Miss Plain, Mrs. Adelaide S. Panne, Miss Ella W. Perry, Dr. Frederick Pleibel, G. Probst.—Q.—Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Quinby.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosskam, Mrs. L. L. Rosskam, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rausenberger, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rodler, Miss Lizzie H. Rodler, Dr. Henry Ruhl, J. Rosenbaum, Wilhelm Rittmeyer, Mrs. Ida Riedel, Raymond Riedel.—S.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schulze, Mr. and Mrs. Julius J. Schotten, Gen. and Mrs. F. A. Starring, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sandheger, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sanger, Ellis A. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Schoen, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schade, Mrs. B. A. Shotwell, Miss Marie Shotwell, Miss Susie Shotwell, Mrs. L. W. Shepard, A. Scheck, Mrs. Jenette Stern, Miss Minnie Stern, Miss J. Stadt, Mrs. L. B. Selleck, Miss Eloise Selleck, Byron E. Shear, I. Schonberger, Frank Schlupinski, Mrs. A. W. Schmidt, Mrs. Augusta Schubert, Miss Meta Schubert, H. W. Seelenmeyer, John Schulken, Mrs. Marie Stock, Albert Stock, Freddy Stock, S. A. Schoninger, Philipp Stock, I. Swope, Mrs. Traugott Schmidt, Miss Schmidt, Mrs. H. Scherer, James Sloane, Jr., Miss Nannie E. Sloane, Miss Ellen Sloane, Miss Emma Schoedde, Charles A. Seitel.—T.—Mr. and Mrs. Willard F. Trimble, H. Tiarks.—U.—Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Ullman, Eugene P. Ullman, George W. Ullman.—V.—Miss Elise Voigt, Miss Marie Volker, Mrs. Louise von der Heide, Mrs. Marie von Au, Ernst von Au, Mrs. Teresa v. de Bien, Miss Rosa Bien, Baron von der Goltz, T. Vernon.—W.—Mr. and Mrs. August Woebken, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wurzler, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wiencke, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wendel, Mr. and Mrs. Moritz Wieder, Mrs. Philip J. Walsh, Miss Katharine M. Walsh, Miss Agnes Walsh, Miss Mary T. Walsh, Miss Lucile Walsh, Miss Mary Walsh, Miss Florence Walsh, Miss Edwardina Walsh, J. Wilhelm, John G. Wacker, Henry Winninghoff, Alois Winter, W. Winter, Miss Mary Werner, M. Wittenberg, G. Wellersbach.—Y.—David Yulle, Mrs. W. F. Yulle, Miss Janie Yulle.

On the Columbia for Southampton and Bremen.

A.—Miss Emma Anger, M. Arnfeldt, Mrs. Arnfeldt, Hans Andresen.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. John Braun, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bruére, Miss Thekla Bruére, Miss Laura Bruére, Mr. Boles, Alfred Brieger, Mrs. E. Brieger, Miss S. E. Brown, R. B. Baker, Mrs. Therese Boas, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Beals, Mr. Beals, G. P. Bergen, Mrs. E. von Blomberg, Joseph F. Blaut, Mrs. Elise Blaut, A. Borchardt, H. A. Borchardt, Mrs. F. Borchardt, Mrs. Beavis, Hugo Boeddinghaus, Mrs. D. Bergesen, Miss Cecilia Breul, Mrs. Mary Brennink, Friedrich Brummer, Mrs. A. Batavia, Mrs. Louise Bruns, Prof. O. J. Breh, Heinrich Bobstin.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Corn, George W. Carmer, M. Cohn, Max Cohn, Miss M. T. Connally, Miss Lucia Cutts, Capt. and Mrs. Peter Charles, Francis J. Conver, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cohen, Miss Minna Clauson.—D.—Sigmund Deutsch, Mrs. M. A. Deimel, Miss Cecilia Deimel, Miss Henriette Deimel, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dickson, J. S. Dubois, O. Dubois, H. A. Deimel, M. A. Deimel, Jacob Dohrmann, J. W. Dodge, Mrs. L. Davis, Neil Dahl, W. H. Davidson, Adolph G. Drobisch.—E.—Mrs. Alfred Earnshaw, Miss Elsie Earnshaw, Miss Ethel G. Earnshaw, G. S. Earnshaw, E. English, Miss C. Eesfeldt, Mrs. A. Ellenbogen, Michael Eyer, Mrs. Anna Eberle, A. C. Etrop.—F.—Mrs. Joseph Fahys, Miss Fahys, Miss M. Fletcher, John H. Fischbein, Mrs. Johanna Frohman, Miss Cora Frohman, Lester Frohman, Joseph Fahys, Adolph Finkenberg, Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler, Anton Frank.—G.—John Getter, Miss S. P. Gunnison, Mr. and Mrs. William Green, Mrs. J. Goldsmith, Miss Jessie Goldsmith, Charles F. Gottschalk, Ernst Gruenemey, Max Gulka, Emil Grothe.—H.—Jonas Hirsch, Mrs. J. Hillman, Miss L. Hillman, Miss Frances Haddon, T. P. Hixon, E. Heymanday, Mr. and Mrs. August Halewyk, Miss Lizzie Halewyk, the Rev. J. B. Heine, Miss Elma Heilbrunn, B. Heilbrunn, Isaac Hamburger, L. Hamburger, Miss Bertha Hill, Miss Minnie Halperin, Miss A. Heine, Miss Helen Herscovitz, Miss R. Herscovitz.—I.—L. Ilfeld.—J.—Mr. and Mrs. John Jurgensen, Miss M. Johnston, M. Judice, Miss Lulu Jurgensen, Miss Hilda Jurgensen, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Jackson, Miss Henry Jent, Miss Anna Johannsen, Miss Hazel Jena, Milton Jena, Mrs. Anna Ackermann-Jaworska, Miss Olga Jaworska, Josef Junk.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Kalischer, Mrs. L. J. Knoop, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kaufmann, Miss Jessie Kaufmann, Miss Jeannette Kaufmann, A. C. Kennedy, G. C. Kinsmann, W. W. Keen, Miss A. Kerr, Ernst J. Knabe, K. Koch, Fritz Kern, William F. Kunbel, Anselm Katz, Max Kass, I. Kaufherr, Mrs. Anna Kuhl, Mrs. E. Kolb, Fred Kaufmann, Mrs. F. Kessler, Harry Kessler, John Kummer, Simon Kalisher.—L.—Mrs. Julius Liebmann, Henry Liebman, Walter H. Liebman, Mrs. Lowenthal, Benny Lowenthal, J. E. Lasky, Benjamin Ladd, Herbert P. Limburger, Miss Edna Limburger, J. J. Lansing, H. P. Lefevre, S. D. Lux, Leonard C. Levy, Francis Lathrop, J. A. Luders, Mrs. Charles Lasky.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. Clemens Muller, John Meckas, Mrs. W. V. Mortimer, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Richard Mortimer, Stanley Mortimer, Miss Mary Eleanor Mortimer, Miss Wilfreda Mortimer, Miss M. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. G. Maxwell, John G. Minhanss, Richard Mortimer, A. Moll, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Munsterberg, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Morales, Carl Miller, Mrs. Lottie Matthies, Miss Elsa Matthies, C. Meisel, Miss Ida Morck, Mr. and Mrs. John Markoff, Mrs. J. A. McNeal, M. Mumme.—N.—Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Newborg, Miss Hilda Newborg, Leo Newborg, Sidney Newborg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Nennecke, Dr. C. Nyswinand, Mrs. Nuesdorfer, Miss Regina Neuman, Miss Elise Newman, Mrs. F. Newman, John Nilson, Alfred Neuendorffer, Mrs. B. Newmann.—O.—Miss Oakley, Miss S. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ottmann.—P.—Mrs. Hedwig Pings, George J. Powders, H. A. Pomeroy, Johann Proessl, Miss Pincus, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pomeroy, Major and Mrs. Patzki, Mrs. Theodore Paland, Mrs. D. Pester, Miss Helen Pester, Mrs. Margareth E. Parker, Miss Mary Parker, G. W. Pank, Mrs. Louise Pank.—Q.—John Quadt.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. D. Richter, Miss Telka Richter, T. B. Richter, Stanley L. Richter, Walter Richter, G. B. S. Richie, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Rives, August Reinecke, Mrs. E. J. Rouse, Mrs. Carl Rosenbaur, Mr. and Mrs. Max Riegelman, Lyndaay Van Rensselaer, Carl Rosenbaum, Edward Reichel, Miss Mary Ryan, Heinrich Robsin, Mrs. J. W. Roberts, Mrs. Lina Rudiger, J. W. Roberts, Mrs. Christine Rittweyer, J. Rothholz, Mrs. J. P. Remy, David R. Remy, Miss V. D. Rover, Miss D. M. Rover, Frederick Reinhardt.—S.—Max Schoenfeld, Mr. and Mrs. L. Schrieber, Walter Schrieber, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. De Silver, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schell, Albert Schwill, J. M. Saloa, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Strauss, Maurice Strauss, Walter Strauss, Miss Lucile Strauss, Miss R. Shriver, Miss N. Shriver, Prof. and Mrs. E. R. A. Seligman, Eustace J. Seligman, Carl Schaefer, Miss Jennie Schoenfeld, Adolph Stiegitts, M. J. Sherlay, Franz Schwartz, Herman Schmidt, the Rev. and Mrs. Wilton Merle-Smith, Miss Dorothy Merle-Smith, Miss Anita Merle-Smith, Van Santword Merle-Smith, George M. Sidenberg, H. A. Smith, Mrs. Lucie Simonson, Miss Frieda Simonson, Christian Stoetzel, Mrs. H. Schloberg, Miss Dora Schloberg, Miss Anna Schaufer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Struss, Miss Miana Struss, Miss M. C. Schwichtenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Schambach, Mrs. A. H. Schuette, Mrs. C. Schott, Miss Emma M. Schott, Mrs. Helen Schwalzbach, A. Schuette, Mr. and Mrs. N. Steinbruck.—T.—Mrs. Theresa Trench, Richard Tonnemann.—U.—Mrs. Jane M. Uhl, Manfred Uhl, Dr. Edward Ullrich, Mrs. Ida Ehrlich Ucko.—V.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vette, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. Voorsanger.—W.—Adam Weber, Ralph Weinberg, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williams, Theodore Welcker, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Woodward, Miss Woodward, Mrs. K. Webrle, H. R. Wilson, Gen. John B. Woodward, Robins B. Woodward, A. H. Wheeler, Joseph Morris Ward, Miss Johanna Werner, Mr. and Mrs. Thedor Wollstein, Mrs. J. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Weisel, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wanzel.—Z.—Mrs. William Zinsser, Jr., Wynne Zinsser, Rudolph Zinsser, Miss A. L. Zahl.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...4:29 | Sun sets...7:28 | Moon sets...3:21

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	7:01	7:00	12:45	12:50
Governors Island	7:26	7:28	1:22	1:22
Hell Gate	9:19	9:21	2:50	2:50

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 6.

Steamship	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Andes	Port au Prince	June 1
Croft	Dundee	May 15
Dago	Gibraltar	May 22
Edam	Amsterdam	May 25
El Mar	New-Orleans	June 1
Leona	Galveston	May 28
Manitou	Swansea	May 20
Noordland	Antwerp	May 25
Oevenum	Oporto	May 21
Saale	Bremen	May 28
Seneca	Havana	June 1
Seminole	Jacksonville	June 2

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	May 28
Britannic	Liverpool	May 29
California	Hamburg	May 24
Caribbee	Barbadoes	June 1
Citta da Messina	Gibraltar	May 23
Lucania	Liverpool	June 1
Venezuela	La Guayra	June 1

SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

America	London	May 26
Chicago City	Swansea	May 25
La Touraine	Havre	June 1
Martello	Hull	May 25
New-York	Southampton	June 1
Trinidad	Bermuda	June 6

SUNDAY, JUNE 9.

Braunschweig	Bremen	May 25
Phoenicia	Hamburg	May 26

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Anchoria	Glasgow	May 30
Lady Palmer	Gibraltar	May 27
Nomadic	Liverpool	May 31
Obdam	Rotterdam	May 29
Willebad	Bremen	May 29

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Saginaw	June 6	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	June 6	S'th'mpton	87 Broadway.
Santiago	June 6	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Havel	June 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Regulus	June 6	Kingston	19 White St.
State of Texas	June 7	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	June 7	Char'ton	6 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	June 8	Jack'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	June 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Colorado	June 8	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Handel	June 8	Pernamb'o	19 Whith'l St
Arcandhu	June 8	Caibarien	30 Wall St.
Taormina	June 8	Hamburg	Pier Edye Co.
Umbria	June 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Irrawaddy	June 8	Grenada	29 Broadway.
El Monte	June 8	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Vigilancia	June 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Mohawk	June 8	London	4 Broadway.
Iroquois	June 8	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Saale	June 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Pocahontas	June 11	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
South Cambria	June 12	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
New-York	June 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
El Mar	June 12	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Seneca	June 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Monroe	June 12	Manchester	Basil de Sevo
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	June 13	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Andes	June 13	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hilary	June 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Edam	June 13	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Wyo	June 13	Greytown	24 State St.
Rio Grande	June 14	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	June 14	Jack'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	June 15	London	4 Broadway.
Salerno	June 15	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Anchoria	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
La Touraine	June 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
El Dorado	June 15	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Hudson	June 15	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Yucatan	June 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Delcomyn	June 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Martello	June 15	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Olinda	June 15	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Allegany	June 15	Jamaica	24 State St.
Lucania	June 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	June 15	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	June 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Vega	June 15	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
Venetia	June 15	Cornhang'n	37 Broadway.
Concho	June 16	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannia	June 17	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Benlarig	June 18	Leith	29 Broadway.
Cherokee	June 18	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	June 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hubbuck	June 18	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Nomadic	June 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ardanrose	June 18	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Caribbee	June 19	W. Islands.	39 Broadway.
El Sol	June 19	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Ontario	June 19	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Magistic	June 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	June 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Waesland	June 19	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Seguranca	June 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Antilla	June 19	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Terrier	June 19	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Normannia	June 20	S'th'mpton	87 Broadway.
Allianca	June 20	Colon	35 Broadway.
Newport	June 20	Colon	Pier 35 N. R.
Massachusetts	June 20	London	4 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	June 20	Progreso	Pier 10 E. R.
Niagara	June 20	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Iroquois	June 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Coleridge	June 22	Bahia	Busk & Jevons
Ailsa	June 22	Kingston	24 State St.
Marsala	June 22	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Buffalo	June 22	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Prins Will'm I.	June 22	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
El Rio	June 22	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Philadelphia	June 22	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Maracaibo	June 22	Curacao	130 Pearl St.
G'lf of Akaba	June 22	Grenada	Pier 34 N. R.
Gascogne	June 22	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Yumuri	June 22	Havana	113 Wall St.
Ardanmhor	June 22	Neuvitas	80 Wall St.
Werra	June 22	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Fulda	June 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Island	June 22	Christiania	28 State St.
Spaarndam	June 22	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Etruria	June 22	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	June 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Persia	June 22	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Heveling	June 22	Bahia	Busk & Jevons
Camatense	June 22	Para	113 Pearl St.
Seminole	June 23	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Algonquin	June 25	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Alba	June 25	Port au Haiti	24 State St.
Dona Maria	June 25	Azores	252 West 36th
Bovic	June 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Portia	June 25	Kingston	19 White St.
Epres	June 25	Jamaica	2 Bowling Gr.
Saratoga	June 26	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	June 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
El Norte	June 26	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
St. Louis	June 26	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	June 26	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	June 27	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Zaandam	June 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	June 27	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Horrox	June 27	Santos	19 Whith'l St.
Cherokee	June 28	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Cuffe	June 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Salerno	June 29	Pern'mb'co	F'ch, Edye Co.
Bellaura	June 29	Montevideo	19 Whith'l St.
Lepanto	June 29	Antwerp	21-23 StateSt.
Palatia	June 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Champagne	June 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	June 29	Christ'sand	87 Broadway.
Veendam	June 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Vigilancia	June 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
City of Rome	June 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Alene	June 29	Kingston	24 State St.
El Monte	June 29	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
City of Para	July 1	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.

New-York, Wednesday, June 5.

Arrived.

SS Italia, (Br.,) Ward, Genoa May 3, Leghorn 9, Sorrento 11, Naples 14, and Gibraltar 19, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Neptune, Birkhan, Montego Bay May 28, and Fort Maria 30, with fruit and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Citta di Messina, (Ital.,) Querrolo, Messina May 13 and Palermo 15, with mdse and passengers to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:05 P. M.

SS Regulus, (Russ.,) Forssell, Gibara 5 ds., with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Grant, Antwerp May 25, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Manitou, (Br.,) Janes, Swansea May 20, with mdse to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston May 29 and Key West June 1, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jessica, (Br.,) Frost, Progreso May 28, with hemp to Thebaud Brothers—vessel to Muller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Vigsnaes, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Baracoa 5½ ds., with fruit and passengers to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Vera Cruz May 22 and Havana June 1, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) James, Venice April 19 and Gibraltar May 18, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS City of Columbia, Jenny, West Point, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Norw.,) Krohg, Sanches, San Domingo, 5 ds., with fruit to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg May 28 and Southampton 29, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:35 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Steadier Markets and Very Light Trading.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF CROP DAMAGE

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Firmer—Provisions Dull —Cotton Lower—Coffee Quiet.

Longs began to realize early in the day, and prices were lower on grain, but with renewed reports of damage to the crops the market reacted, and closed at a slight advance, without, however, any special animation. Provisions were dull and easier. Cotton was fairly active and lower. Coffee was dull and a shade firmer.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	79¾@	80
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	32⅝@	33¼
Corn, No. 2, steamer	56 @	..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.80 @	$4.15
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85 @	4.15
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.75 @	14.50
Lard, Western steam	6.75 @	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7 @	7½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	10.50 @	10.60
Lead	3.30 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and lost 1@1¼c through lower cables, free foreign selling, weak West, reported rains West, and Bradstreet's report of 2,717,000 bushels decrease east of the Rockies, 8,800 bushels increase afloat, and in Europe, or a total decrease of only 309,000 bushels in the world's visible; prices rallied 1¼@1¾c on reports of crop damage and following the West, with the close firm at ⅛@¼c advance, with only a moderate local trade. Spot was firm at 8⅛@⅝c advance, with a light demand. Sales, 48,000 bushels, all for export, including 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, on private terms, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 1½c over July, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at ¾c over July, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close for No. 2 red free on board, ¾c over July afloat; No. 1 hard, 4¼c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close for free on board, No. 2 red, cash, 81¾c afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 85c; No. 1 hard, cash, 84½c afloat. Clearances hence, 139,268 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 111,212 bushels. Receipts, 16,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 22,810 bushels; in the interior, 187,259 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak at ¼c decline, with cables easier, the West lower, but advanced 1c with wheat and the West, and closed firm at ⅜c gain for the day, with trading light. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,888,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was fairly active and firmer at ¾c advance, 92¾@93¾c, with only moderate local trade. Spot was firm at 8⅝@⅝c advance, with a light demand. Sales, 48,000 bushels, all for export, including 32,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, on private terms, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 1½c over July, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 red at ¾c over July, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close for No. 2 red free on board, ¾c over July afloat; No. 1 hard, 4¼c over May, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close for free on board, No. 2 red, cash, 81¾c afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 85c; No. 1 hard, cash, 84½c afloat. Clearances hence, 139,268 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 111,212 bushels. Receipts, 16,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 22,810 bushels; in the interior, 187,259 bushels.

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OATS—Contracts were dull but firm at 1@1½c advance, following corn and the West, with some local covering. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 1,871,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot were more active and ¼@⅜c higher, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36c for 3,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 36½c; No. 2 mixed, 32⅜@33⅛c for 16,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 32@34⅜c for 30,000 bushels; track mixed, 32½@32¾c; track white, 37@43c for 154,000 bushels. Receipts, 35,700 bushels; exports, 89 bushels.

Options; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $4.50@$4.65, 500 bbls fine at $2.35, 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3.70@3.75, 1,800 bbls Winter at $3.80@$4.10, 150 bbls No. 1 Winter at $3.50, and 150 bbls supers at $3.10. Arrivals, 11,336 bbls and 16,859 sacks; exports, 5,974 bbls and 7,828 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 16,188 bbls and sacks.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	@	70¾
July	2,420,000	70¼@70⅝	70¾
August	170,000	79⅝@80⅞	80¾
September	1,170,000	80 @81⅝	81⅝
December	680,000	81⅜@82 15-16	82⅝
Total	3,440,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	170,000	55½@56 9-16	56¼
September	130,000	56¼@57½	57½
Total	300,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	@	33
July	80,000	32⅝@33⅜	33¼
September	90,000	32⅝@33	33
Total	170,000		

FLOUR—The market showed an easier feeling early in the day, but the prices were unchanged, while the demand continued moderate. Sales, 12,000 bbls, including of City Mills, 3,600 bbls patents, 2,000 bbls clear, and 500 bbls fine at quo-

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.20@$3.35
No. 1	3.40@ 3.50
Clears	3.85@ 4.00
Straights	4.00@ 4.10
White wheat straights	4.25@ 4.50
Patents	4.25@ 4.50
Special brands	4.65@ 4.75
City patents	@ 5.15
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	3.65@ 3.75
City supers	@ 3.60
City fine	@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	2.90@ 3.25	3.20@ 3.40
Clears	3.20@ 3.40	3.45@ 3.60
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.15
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 5.00

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and firm; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3@$3.25; granulated, $3; Cincinnati yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.42½; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.06; fine do, $1.10@$1.18.

OATMEAL—Less active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.90@$4.40; cut, $4.30@$4.80; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and in light demand. Quoted: No. 1 do, and No. 1 bran at 75@80c; middlings, 80@85c; shorts, 90@92½c; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was a slow market for clover, while prices were unsettled and nominal; about 9⅝@10¼c quoted, as to quality.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was much the situation as to demand and prices that has been noted for several days. The export inquiry was for good off-grade yellow and from England, while it was of a narrow character. The offerings of that class of stock were more moderate, with some portion of the supply held at 27c, although nothing has been sold over 26¾c; that price was the uniform trading rate. The large lots of prime and choice yellow taken last week for export at 27@27½c, chiefly at 27½c for choice, seemed to have satisfied the market requiring those goods and inquiry yesterday was slack. There were sellers yesterday of prime yellow on the dock at 27c, and choice yellow at 27½c. White was neglected and held at 31c. Sales were 100 bbls good off-grade yellow at 26½c and 200 bbls do at 26¾c. COCOANUT OIL was not changed in price, on moderate demands; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL was steady in price on fair demands; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm in price and wanted moderately; quoted at 52@53c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—There was only one quotation in oil to-day; the market closing at $1.80 bid here and at Oil City. The Standard's price was $1.37½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Suffered as much from a dull condition of trading as from any other feature, although the rather large receipts of hogs and their declining prices helped to the weak feeling noted. Pork was sold down 15@18c; bacon 7 points and lard 2 to 8 points. There was a slight recovery at the close. The export demands continued of a limited order, not only here but at the West, especially on Continent account. There was a much smaller speculative trading than in some time, and it seemed as though the outsiders had become disgusted over the light results of their recent strong efforts to advance prices and were gradually dropping out.

LARD—Western Steam—The West suffered in prices from a lack of demand on speculative account and a dull cash trading, together with increased receipts of hogs, which were on sale at a decline. The first sales at the West were at 2 points decline, while subsequently 5 points lower prices ruled. The close was a little steadier, and as compared with Tuesday essentially unchanged on September and 3 points lower on July, or July ranging from 6.57½c to 6.62½c, closing at 6.60c asked, and September at 6.77½@6.82½c, closing at 6.80c asked; June closed at 6.50c nominal. Here the market was easy at 6.75c for cash, at which 50 tcs were sold, while July was nominally at 6.60c and September at 7.10c asked. City steam remained steady at 6.25c, with sales of 80 tcs at that price. Refined was quiet and easy, with Continent quoted at 7.05c, and South American at 7.40c. Compound lard was slow, and quoted at 5@5.37½c, as to quality.

PORK—The West was slow, with few buying orders; the efforts of packers to bring about business by easing off prices did not bring about material interest. The supplies of hogs were larger and their prices lower, which tended to the depression. Prices opened 7@10c lower, and sold off 8c more, closing, however, steady at within 2½@3c of Tuesday night's figures. June closed at $12.37 nominal; July was at $12.37½@$12.50, closing at $12.47; September $12.62½@$12.77½, closing at $12.75@$12.77½. Here the market was slow at steady prices. Sales of 100 bbls mess. Prices here were: For mess, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $12.50 @$13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.25.

CUTMEATS—For city meats, while prices were held steadily, the demands were slow, especially so for shipment. In Western meats there was restricted business, while supplies were more freely offered and at rather easy figures. Sales of 30 tcs clear bellies at 6¼c. City pickled shoulders at 5¼c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6c, asked; 10-lb bellies, 6@6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6⅝c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb, and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—There was no export interest here, while at the West business was generally slow, with the tendency of prices to a slightly lower basis; the close was steady at 5 points decline for the day; June closed at 7.30c nominal. July was at $6.22½@$6.27½, closing at $6.25 bid; September at $6.42½@$6.45, closing at $6.45.

BEEF—The recent concessions in prices failed to start up material business, and the trading was about confined to jobbing quantities. Sales for the week of 600 bbls and 100 tcs city extra India mess. Packet, $9@$10; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—There was absence of material demand from smokers, while prices were unsettled and easy. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Were about steady in price on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 77,710 head; same time last year, 76,185 head. Chicago—Receipts, 36,000 head; fairly active; 5@10c lower; $4.25@$4.80; left over, 5,000 head. Omaha—Receipts, 6,500 head; bidding, 5@10c lower; $4.10@$4.55. Milwaukee—Receipts, 4,276 head; $4.30@ $4.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; steady; $4@$4.60. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,500 head; slow; $4.25@$4.60. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.45@$4.55. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.40@$4.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,416 head; lower; $4@$4.55. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,018 head; 5@10c lower. Quotations here of 5¾c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 100 lb, 6c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6c for pigs.

TALLOW—It was not possible to buy city under 4¾c and 75 hhds were taken at that. There was less than the usual supply on offer, as the melters in good part had sold ahead. There appeared steadiness at 4⅝c, with wants not especially urgent on the dull soap trade, while the moderate supplies tended to keep a very regular price. For country there was steady demand to the offerings, and no changed prices, with sales of 85,000 lb at 4⅝@4¾c, chiefly at 4⅝@4¾. For Australian a quiet market, with 5⅛@5¼c quoted.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was not settled. There was demand early yesterday, at 7¾c, and possibly the bid was continued to the close, while 8c was asked, notwithstanding there was a dispatch here from Chicago naming a low price, or 7½c, for its market. The trade was inclined to think there was a mistake in the Chicago Western price, and was not disturbed in its asking rate. The supplies in pressers' hands have not accumulated in a large way, and are probably above 250,000 lb. For lard stearine the market was quiet and nominal at about 8¾c. Oleo Oil—At Rotterdam, a sale of Morris extra at 48 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were again almost neglected, with prices unchanged to 10 points up, on a light local covering demand. Havre and Hamburg were dull and unchanged; spot Rio was dull, but steady, at 16c for No. 7 and 14¾c for No. 8; sales, 700 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Option Sales—11 A.M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—June, 500 bags at 14.25c; July, 750 bags at 14.75c; August, 250 bags at 14.80c; September, 750 bags at 14.85c, 250 bags at 14.90c; October, 1,250 bags at 14.95c; total, 3,750 bags; total for day, 3,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.60@14.70	12.60@12.70
February	14.60@14.70	12.60@12.70
March	14.55@14.65	12.60@12.70
June	14.25@14.30	14.65@14.70
July	14.70@14.75	14.50@14.55
August	14.80@14.85	14.05@14.10
September	14.85@14.90	14.55@14.60
October	14.95@15.00	14.20@14.25
November	14.80@14.90	12.90@13.00
December	14.75@14.85	12.80@12.85

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	208,836
Arrivals	....
Total	208,836
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	17,134
Total stock in New-York to-day	191,702
Total stock in Baltimore	18,779
Arrivals	....
Total	18,779
Deliveries yesterday	138—18,641
Total stock in New-Orleans	40,213
Arrivals	....
Total	40,213
Deliveries yesterday	800—39,413
Total stock in other ports	 58,054
Total stock in United States	249,756
Afloat from Rio per steam to June 4	130,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to June 4	24,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to June 4	117,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 27	12,000
	283,000
Total	532,756
Same time 1894	289,280

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	1.90 above No. 7	No. 6	.50 above No. 7
No. 2	1.65 above No. 7	No. 7	.... above No. 7
No. 3	1.40 above No. 7	No. 8	.50 below No. 7
No. 4	1.10 above No. 7	No. 9	.90 below No. 7
No. 5	.75 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.... above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16¼@18
Padang, Int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17½@18¼	Bucara'ga	18¾@20¼
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21¼
Merida	18¾@20	Bogota	20 @21½
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18¾@19¼
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21½
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @22¼
Do, washed	19½@21	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and unsettled, with the close steady at 9@11 points decline, through free realizing by local longs and better crop reports, while New-Orleans and Liverpool were lower. Spot was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 238 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7¼
Middling uplands	7¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts.

Fair	1½c on
Middling fair	⅝c on
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict, good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅜c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅝c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	6.98@7.00	7.00	6.98	900
July	7.01@7.02	7.14	7.02	5,100
August	7.05@7.06	7.18	7.04	72,600
September	7.07@7.08	7.19	7.06	8,000
October	7.10@7.11	7.24	7.09	37,200
November	7.13@7.14	7.23	7.12	4,200
December	7.17@7.18	7.30	7.17	5,000
January	7.20@7.22	7.34	7.21	8,000
February	7.25@7.26	....	....	....
March	7.30@7.31	7.30	7.30	200
Total				141,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	88	216	101	236	..	..
New-Orleans	16	1880	377	1741	..	..
Mobile	19	14	4	12	..	..
Savannah	382	183	444	1216	..	..
Charleston	..	54	26	506	..	..
Wilmington	7	13	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	6	63	80	214	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	588	..	..
New-York	..	341	..	16	..	..
Boston	377	566	73	632	..	..
Philadelphia	589	477	270	1228	..	..
West Point	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1484	3800	1375	6339	..	..
This day last week	2913	4095	4924	2027	3283	3725
This day last year	3422	4863	4195	857	2578	2610

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine grades are rather scarce, and prices remain firm, with demand good.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@23	Barbados, Job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—The demand continues fair, with full prices ruling.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	3¾@4	Java	3¾@3¾
Good	4¾@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4⅝@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—The market continues very steady, with a better inquiry for raws. Sales, 27 hhds and 300 bags muscovado, 89° test, at 2 15-16c; 757 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3⅜c; 1,308 bags Pernambuco, 88° test, at 2⅞c, and 196 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 11-16c. Refined steady and in light demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 15-16@..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 11-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅜@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) of 1c per lb on all other grades.

Domino	5	1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅞	@4 15-16
Granulated	4	7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5	1-16@5¼
Crushed	5	1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¾	@4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4	9-16@4⅝
Cut, granulated	4	13-16@4¾
Cubes	4	11-16@4¾
XXXX powdered	4	15-16@5¼
Mold A	4	11-16@4¾
Diamond A	4	7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4	3-16@4⅜
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4	3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4¼	@4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛	@4 5-16
No. 6	4	@4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞	@4 1-16
No. 8	3¾	@4 1-16
No. 9	3 13-16	@4
No. 10	3¾	@3 15-16
No. 11	3 11-16	@3¾
No. 12	3 9-16	@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3⅝	@..
No. 14 (net)	3¼	@..

TEA—The auction sale of 5,811 pks was at easier prices for Amoy and Foochow, with others steady, and included: Moyune 101 pks Hyson, 9¼@9⅝c; 343 pks Young Hyson, 28@9c; 270 pks Imperial, 17@8½c; 200 pks Gunpowder, 29¼@20c. Ping Suey 136 pks Imperial, 9¼@8½c; 262 pks Gunpowder, 28¼@15c. Japan—34 pks pan fried, 17¼@10c; 43 pks siftings, 6@6c; 534 pks Congou, 15@9¾c; 49 pks India and Ceylon, 12@8c; 200 pks Oolong, 20 pks Foochow, 12c; 683 pks Amoy, 10¼@8¼c; 2,925 pks Formosa, 14½@27½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—The steamer Enchantress, just in from Mediterranean ports, brought 8,446 bags of beans. There is more interest in imported stock; several carloads have gone West, and jobbing trade is better. Prices firm, but not quotably higher. No further change in domestic beans. Demand does not enlarge much, but the moderate offerings encourage a generally firm feeling, especially in choice, handpicked, white varieties. Limas scarce and firm. Green peas favor the seller slightly. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, per bushel, $2.50; do, medium, $2@$2.05; do, pea, $2.10@$2.20; do, white kidney, $2.15@ $2.30; do, red kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.50@$1.60; do, yellow eye, $2.15@ $2.20; do, Lima, California, $3.10@$3.15; do, foreign, marrow, $2.15@$2.20; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@ $1.80; green peas, bbls, $1.02½@$1.05; do, bags, 95c@97½c; do, Scotch, 97½@$1.

BUTTER—There is less doing, but the receipts are light, and all fine stock is sustained.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—		
Creamery, extra	18	@..
Creamery, firsts, extra	17	@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16	@17
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@16
Welsh tubs, firsts	15	@16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11	@12
Western—		
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	18	@..
Creamery, firsts	17	@17
Creamery, seconds	14	@15
Creamery, thirds	12	@13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14	@15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11	@12
Dairy, firsts	12	@13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8¾	@10¼
Factory, tubs, fancy		@12
Factory, tubs, firsts	11	@11½
Factory, fresh, seconds	9¾	@10½
Factory, fresh, thirds	8	@ 9
Old Western, dairy or factory	7¾	@ 9¼

CHEESE—Fancy stock meets with but little attention, but the tone is quite firm.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7	@..
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7	@..
State full cream, large, good to choice	6¾	@ 6¾
State full cream, common to fair	5	@ 5¾
State full cream, small, fancy		@ 7¼
State full cream, small, poor to choice	5½	@ 7¼
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4½	@ 4¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2¾	@ 3½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1½	@ 2
State full skims	1	@ 1½

EGGS—Prime lots are held firmly. Receipts are of irregular quality, and, as a rule, are freely offered.

State and Pennsylvania	13¾	@ 13¾
Western, fresh-gathered	12½	@ 13
Southern, fresh-gathered	11	@ 12
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.50	@$3.00

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of strawberries are lighter to-day, and stock cleaned up a little better at about steady prices. North Carolina huckleberries plenty and in irregular condition, prices showing wide range. Few cherries or blackberries arriving. Small lots of Georgia peaches have appeared, showing wide range of quality and value. We quote: Apples, russet, per bbl, $2@$3.75; strawberries, Up-River, per quart, 10@15c; do, Jersey, 5@10c; do, Delaware and Maryland, 4@9c; blackberries, North Carolina, small, 5@10c; gooseberries, 7@8c; cherries, per lb, 5@10c; peaches, Georgia, per crate, $2@$3; watermelons, $10@$20 per 100; muskmelons, Florida, per bbl, $2@$3.

FRUITS—DRIED—Not much interest in evaporated apples on the part of either exporters or home jobbers, but stock is being offered with some reserve, and there is a steady to firm feeling. Nothing doing in sun-dried apples. Cores and skins neglected. Small fruits still very dull. California fruits working out fairly at unchanged prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@ 6¼c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sundried, 5@5¾c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18@19c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4@4½c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@8c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 9@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Seventeen carloads on sale to-day. Fowls in oversupply, dull and lower. Chickens also plenty and easier. Roosters and turkeys steady. Ducks and geese weaker. We quote: Spring Chickens, per pair, 35c@$1; fowls, per lb, 8½@9¼c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 50@85c; geese, 60c@$1.12; pigeons, 25@ 40c. DRESSED—Fresh fowls are held a shade higher, and some business in fancy goods has been done at 9½c. Average prime stock is, however, neglected at any price above 9c, and considerable of the business is still at that price. Spring ducks weak. Spring chickens of good quality in fair demand and firmer. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; fowls, 9@10½c; old cocks, 5@5½c; old geese, 5@7c; old ducks, 7@11c; spring ducks, 18@20c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, 40@45c; do, Long Island, 30@35c; do, Western, 27@35c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.50.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes are freely offered for anything under prime. Other vegetables in moderate receipt and meeting with a fair demand.

Asparagus, poor to prime, per dozen	50	@$1.25
Beets, L. I. and J'y, per 100 bunches	$4.00	@ 5.00
Beets, per crate	50	@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	1.00	@ 1.50
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	75	@ 1.25
Cucumbers, Florida, per basket	50	@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	50	@ 1.00
Cabbages, C'n, Flat Dutch, per bbl. cr.	35	@ 1.00
Cabbages, Ch'n, small, per bbl	35	@ 60
Cabbages, N. C., per bbl crate	60	@ 90
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl crate	75	@ 1.00
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.15	@ 1.25
Onions, Egyptian, per 100-lb sack	1.90	@ 2.00
Onions, N. O., per bag	1.25	@ 1.50
Peas, Jersey, per basket	1.00	@ 1.50
Peas, Maryland, per ½-bbl basket	75	@ 1.00
Peas, Eastern Shore, per ½-bbl bask	60	@ 1.00
Peas, Baltimore, per small basket	60	@ 75
String beans, N. C. wax, per bu-basket	1.00	@ 1.50
String beans, N. C. green, per bu	1.00	@ 1.50
String beans, Charleston, wax, per b	75	@ 1.25
String beans, Charleston, green, per b	75	@ 1.25
String beans, Georgia, per crate	50	@ 75
String beans, Georgia, per basket	50	@ 1.00
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl cr	1.50	@ ..
Tomatoes, Florida, carrier	1.50	@ ..
Tomatoes, Florida, poor, per carrier	1.00	@ 1.25

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime to fancy, per bbl	$3.50	@$4.00
Bermuda, seconds, per bbl	2.00	@ 2.50
Southern, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	2.25	@ 3.25
Southern, Chili Red, f'r to ch'ce, bbl	2.25	@ 3.00
Southern, white, f'r to ch'ce, per bbl	2.25	@ 3.00
Southern, poor, to fair, per bbl	1.00	@ 2.00
Southern, seconds, per bbl	1.00	@ 1.50
State, white stock, per 180 lb	75	@ 1.00
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.00	@ 1.25

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market quiet and barely steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Restricted Trading with a Tendency Toward Lower Prices.

LONDON SELLING ITS SPECIALTIES

Further Advance in Sterling Exchange Rates — Encouraging Crop Reports — Northwestern Dividend.

WEDNESDAY, P. M.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was restricted to-day, and the drift of prices was toward a lower level. Operations were principally for the professional account. London prices came lower, and foreign brokers had liberal selling orders, but at prices which limited their execution. There was a further advance in sterling exchange rates, due to the cessation of foreign buying of stocks, and to the culmination of Spring mercantile business. The lack of interest in the market at this time is regarded by many as reasonable on the theory that June and July are off months. A season of quiet is looked for, to be followed by renewed activity as the Fall approaches.

Evidence of the plethora of money, both in this country and in Europe, was apparent to-day in the heavy over-subscription to the issue of $5,000,000 Alleghany Valley 4 per cent. bonds. The books were open only a few months, and in that time the subscriptions amounted to over $40,000,000. The issue is guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is, of course, a gilt-edged security. The result shows that there is plenty of foreign capital awaiting investment in the United States, providing that the conditions are satisfactory to the investors.

Notwithstanding encouraging reports concerning the growing crops, the Granger stocks partook of the general heaviness, and at the close were all fractionally lower than yesterday. Uncertainty as to the amount of the coming dividend on Chicago and Northwestern was given as a reason for the heaviness of the group, but reductions in dividends this year have not always caused depression in the stocks concerned. The coal stocks also declined, for no particular reason. Jersey Central lost a point, and Reading ⅞, the latter being the most active stock of the day. Atchison declined to 6, small holders liquidating rather than pay the first installment of the assessment, due next Monday. Susquehanna and Western preferred was notably weak, its loss being 2¼ points. Louisville and Nashville and Wabash preferred lost fractions, in sympathy with the general decline.

United States Rubber common was fairly active, at declining prices. The Directors held their regular weekly meeting to-day, but transacted only routine business. The question of dividend will not be passed on for a couple of weeks yet. Sugar moved within narrow limits, and closed ¾ down. General Electric lost 1¾ points, on a report that negotiations with the Westinghouse Company had been again interrupted. Distillers sagged to 19⅞, and closed weak, on liquidation by tired holders. Other industrials were without special feature, but were all lower, in sympathy with the general tone of the market.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered and there was a slight increase in the demand. Rates were 1@1½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was very limited. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $92,800,007, and the balances were $5,518,380. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $190,787.

Money in London ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills 11-16@¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was very dull but strong. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent to $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5 16/16 for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par premium. Boston—50@75c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅜@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$33,049,257
Imports for the same period.	20,110,713
Net exports	$12,938,544
Net exports to date, 1894.	37,869,908
Net exports to date, 1893.	62,521,313
Net exports to date, 1892.	10,348,968

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Met. Traction	1⅞
Minnesota Iron	1½
T. & Ohio Cen. pf.	1

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	¾
A., T. & S. F.	1
Bay State Gas	2¼
C. & E. Ill.	1¾
Chicago & Northwest	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	⅞
Consol. Gas	1½
Delaware & Hudson	1
Flint & P. M.	¾
Flint & P. M. pf.	2⅞
General Electric	1¼
Lake Erie & Western	¾
Louisville & Nashville	⅞
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	⅜
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	1¼
National Lead	¾
New-Jersey Central	1
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	2¼
Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
Philadelphia & Reading	⅞
St. Paul & Omaha	¾
St. P., M. & M.	1½
Union Pacific	⅝
United States Cordage gtd.	¾
United States Rubber	1⅜
United States Leather.	⅝
United States Leather pf.	1¼

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1, to 53¾; Erie, second consols, 1, to 69½; Louisville & Nashville, 1, to 58⅞; Atchison, 1, to 10; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 19⅝; St. Paul, ⅞, to 68¼; Reading, ⅝, to 9⅝; Union Pacific, ½, to 14; Erie, ⅛, to 10⅝, and New-York Central, ¼, to 104¼. Advanced—Illinois Central, ¼, to 98. British consols were quoted, ex interest, at 106 for both money and the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £49,000. Money, ¼ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 11-16@¾ per cent. Indian council bills were allotted to-day at a decline of 7-32d per rupee.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102f 65c for the amount. Spanish fours, 71⅛.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	27¼	27¾	250
American Cotton Oil pf.	74	74¾	74	74¾	74	75	36
*American Sugar Refining	117¾	118	117¼	117½	117⅜	117⅝	13,910
*American Sugar Refining pf.	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100¾	232
Amer. Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90	90	90	94½	....	200
American Tobacco	113⅞	114	113½	113¾	113⅝	113⅞	2,200
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	6¾	6⅞	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	13,345
Baltimore & Ohio	62⅛	62⅛	62	62	62	63	410
*Bay State Gas	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅜	23½	100
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	22	22	22	22	....	22	10
Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53¾	53⅜	53¾	205
Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	22¾	22⅛	22⅜	22½	22⅝	2,320
Chicago Gas	74	74½	74	74⅜	74	74¼	4,150
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	51	54	200
Chicago & Northwestern	98⅜	98⅜	97¾	98	97¾	98	3,855
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145	145	145	145	144½	....	100
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	81⅜	81⅜	81	81¼	81¼	81⅜	7,670
C., C., C. & St. Louis	44½	44½	44⅛	44⅛	44	44¼	400
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	66⅝	66⅝	66⅛	66¼	66¼	66¼	11,520
Chi., Mil & St. Paul pf.	122	122	121	121½	120½	122	320
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	69	69	68¾	68¾	68⅜	68⅝	2,120
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	29⅜	28½	28½	28⅛	28¾	800
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo	26½	26½	26½	26½	26	26½	100
Consolidated Gas Company	142	142	141⅜	142	142	142½	620
Delaware & Hudson	120¼	120¼	128½	123¼	123⅜	129	1,615
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161	161	160½	160½	160¼	161¾	320
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47	47	47	47	46¾	47	140
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	20¼	20½	19⅞	20	19⅜	19⅞	6,605
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6	6	6	6	6	6½	100
Flint & Père Marquette	15	15	15	15	....	....	100
Flint & Père Marquette pf.	42⅛	42⅛	42⅜	42¾	....	....	100
General Electric	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞	35½	35¾	....	9,520
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	9⅝	10	300
Iowa Central pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31½	33	10
Kanawha & Michigan	10	10	10	10	9	10½	10
Laclede Gas	32½	32½	32	32⅛	32	32¼	800
Lake Erie & Western	24½	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23¾	24¼	1,460
Lake Erie & Western pf.	82½	82½	82⅜	82⅝	82½	83	350
Lake Shore	146	146	146	146	145¼	146	635
*Long Island Traction	11¾	12	11½	12	11¾	12	2,814
Louisville & Nashville	57½	57¾	57¼	57¾	57¼	57⅝	1,900
Louis, New-Alb. & Chicago	10¼	10¼	10	10	9⅞	10½	1,700
Manhattan Consolidated	113¾	114	113	113⅝	113⅜	113¾	3,457
*Metropolitan Traction	96	96	96	96	....	....	100
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	66	66	66	66	65¼	66	300
Minn. & St. Louis	19	19	18⅞	19	18⅝	19	500
Minn. & St. Louis, 1st pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83	84	125
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	45	45	44¾	45	38	41	500
Minnesota Iron	63	64	63	63½	62	64	950
Missouri Pacific	28¼	28¼	27⅞	28	28	28⅛	1,880
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16⅝	17	16⅜	16¾	16⅝	17	975
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	31⅞	32	31¾	32	31⅝	32	1,450
Mobile & Ohio	24½	24½	24½	24½	24	25	100
Mobile & Ohio, rights	¼	⅜	¼	⅜	¼	⅜	500
*National Lead Co.	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	35	35½	2,920
*National Lead Co. pf.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¼	88¾	89¼	130
National Linseed Oil	28½	28½	28½	28¾	28½	29	100
New-Jersey Central	100¼	100¾	99¼	99⅝	99⅜	99¾	6,410
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	43⅝	43⅞	43½	43½	43⅜	43⅝	500
New-York, L. E. & W.	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	1,925
New-York, Sus. & Western.	10⅜	10½	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	1,695
New-York, Sus. & Western pf.	31	31¼	29½	29½	29	29½	2,290
Norfolk & Western	4	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞	4¼	560
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	5½	6	1,860
Northern Pacific	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5½	602
Northern Pacific pf.	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝	1,600
Ontario Mining	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	8	10	10
Ontario & Western	18¼	18¼	18	18	18¼	18½	482
Oregon Improvement	14	14	14	14	13¾	14½	100
Oregon Ry. & Navigation	28	28	28	28	27½	28½	800
Pacific Mail	29¼	29¼	28¼	28¾	28⅜	28¾	2,730
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6	6¼	6	6¼	5¾	6¼	500
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅜	18⅜	17¼	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	24,035
P., C., C. & St. L.	20	20	20	20	19	20	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173	173	173	173	172½	173	225
Quicksilver	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4	100
St. Louis Southwestern	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15⅞	325
St. Paul & Omaha	39	39	38¼	38¼	38	38¼	400
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115	115	115	115	113	116	200
Southern Pacific	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23⅝	800
Southern Railway	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	1,255
Southern Railway pf.	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30¼	30½	30¾	1,943
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28¼	28½	28	28½	28¾	28¾	2,310
Texas Pacific	12	12⅜	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	2,000
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	80	81	80	80	79½	81	100
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	2⅞	3	20
Union Pacific	13⅝	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	425
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	5½	5½	5	5½	5	5⅝	100
United States Cordage	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	1,591
United States Cordage pf.	5¾	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	1,358
United States Cordage gtd.	10	10½	10	10½	10	10½	535
United States Rubber	44½	44½	43	43	43	43⅝	12,780
United States Rubber pf.	96¾	97	96¾	97	96½	97½	700
*United States Leather	21½	21½	21	21	21	21¼	2,110
*United States Leather pf.	94½	94½	93½	93½	93¼	93¾	1,550
Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞	230
Wabash pf.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾	3,495
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	92½	92¼	92⅜	92¼	92¼	1,277
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅛	14¼	13¾	14	13¾	14⅛	3,055
Total sales							192,793

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	200
*Unlisted.					

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 9,000	113¼	Chi & E Ill gen 5s 5,000	100⅜
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 1,000	40	4,000	100
Atch, Top & S F 4s 1,500	73½	Chi & N W con 7s 1,000	140
24,000	73⅝	2,000	105½
5,000	73½	Chi, R I & P deb 5s 5,000	92½
13,000	73⅝	5,000	92½
10,000	73⅜	1,000	92¼
7,000	73¼	C, St P, M & O con 5,000	125
1,000	73⅛	C, C & Ind G M 4,000	122½
10,000	73⅜	Clev, C, & St L St Louis Div 4s 8,000	92½
10,000	73¾	Col, H Val & Tol 5s 10,000	92½
15,000 s3	73¼	Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	93½
10,000	73⅜	Den & Rio G 4s 4,000	87¾
5,000 s3	73½	5,000	88⅛
25,000 s3	73⅜	Dul & Iron R 1st 2,000	96½
2,000	73¼	East T Reor lien 4-5s 10,000	88½
1,000	73¼	5,000	89
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s Class A 2,000	24½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 5,000	109
500	24⅛	Flint & P Marq Port Huron Div 5s 1,000	89
8,000	24½	Flint & P Marq 6s 1,000	115
5,000	24⅜	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 1,000	112½
10,000 s3	24⅜	5,000	113½
6,000	24¼	5,000	114
5,000	24⅛	Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000	96¼
5,000	24	1,000	96½
10,000	24⅜	Long Island G M 4s 1,000	98
Atch, Top & S F inc 5s 10,000	24¼	L, E & St L cn 1st 5s 5,000	35
Austin & N W 1st 10,000	85½	Louis & Nash con 1,000	108⅜
Beech Creek 1st 1,000	106¾	L & N, N O & M 1st 1,000	121
Brklyn W & W Co 5s 10,000	106¾	L, N A Chi G M 1,000	74
Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000	111	5,000	74⅜
Cent N J G M 5s 5,000	118¼	10,000	74½
Ches & Ohio con 6s 12,000	111	Mexican Int 1st 4s 8,000	70¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 25,000	81⅛	Mich Cen 5s, 1902 1,000	106½
11,000	81½	Mich Cent con 7s 8,000	118½
10,000	81¾	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 2,000	93½
10,000	81¾	9,000	85⅝
73,000	82	7,000	85¾
10,000	81¾	1,000	85⅞
5,000	81½	4,000	85⅝
55,000	82	6,000	85¾
30,000	82⅜	5,000	85½
21,000	82	2,000	86
33,000	82¼	2,000	85¾
15,000	82⅜	2,000	86
25,000 b3	82½	Mo, Kan & East 1st 10,000	92½
57,000	82¼	1,000	92⅝
10,000	82½	1,000	92½
10,000	82⅜		
Chi, B & Q con 7s 2,000	121¾		
9,000	121¼		
Chi & S Pac 1st Ir rt 3,000	47⅝		
7,000	47½		
1,000	47		
5,000	46¾		
4,000	47		
8,000	47⅛		
2,000	47½		
6,000	47¾		
Total sales			

Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 11,000	58⅝	Phila & Read gen 4s Trust Receipts 2,000	70
30,000	58½	Phila & Rdg defd inc 10,000	3⅜
500	59	Pittsburg & West 1st 5,000	83½
14,000	58½	Rich & Danv deb 5s stamped 5,000	96½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 5,000	68½	Rio Grande Wn 1st 17,000	77⅜
1,000	68	4,000b3	77⅜
Nash C & St L con 7,000	101	Rome, W & Og cons 8,000	118½
Nat Starch M Co 1st 4,000	98	St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co certfs 4,000	59
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 75,000 c	103⅜	St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000	78⅝
4,000	103⅜	St L & San Fr 2d Class B 2,000	115½
N Y Elevated 1st 1,000	110	Class C 3,000	115½
N Y, N H & H 4s con deb certfs 5,000	147	St L, S F G M 6s 12,000	112
N Y, Ontario & Wn refunding 4s 1,000	92½	St L Southw'n 1st 3,000	76½
N Y, S & W Ter 1st 1,000	105	San An & Ar P 4s 21,000	65
Norfolk & Missouri 1st 4,000	103¾	Savannah & Wn 1st Trust Receipts 1,000	53⅜
North Pac 1st coup 15,000	118⅛	So Pac of Ariz 1st 6,000	96
3,000	117⅜	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000	92½
18,000	118⅛	Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000	96⅜
Nor Pac con 5s 25,000	40⅜	7,000	96⅝
5,000	40⅝	60,000	96¾
5,000	40⅞	6,000	96⅝
10,000	41	19,000	96½
4,000	40½	5,000b3	96½
25,000 s15	40⅝	6,000	96½
10,000	40⅜	Tenn C & I & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st 2,000	92
Trust Receipts 13,000	40⅝	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 4,000	91½
3,000	40½	1,000	91¼
4,000	40⅜	5,000	91¼
Ohio Southern 1st 9,000	84	7,000	91¼
Ohio South G M 4s 5,000	33½	Tex & Pac 2d inc 6,000	30½
Oreg Imp Co con 5s 4,000	49½	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000	111½
1,000	49	Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000	105
1,000	49	U P Denv & Gulf 1st 3,000	41
Oreg Short Line 6s 6,000	100	U S Cordage Co 1st 5,000	40⅞
Trust Co certificates 2,000	100	Small Bonds 800	40
8,000	100⅛	Virginia Midl'd G M 1,000	97
2,000	100	Wabash 1st 5s 6,000	106½
Oreg S L & U N con 1,000	48½	4,000	106¼
Trust Co certificates 10,000	50½	3,000	106⅜
10,000	50¼	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 2,000	75⅜
10,000	49	West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000	106½
Peo & Eastern 1st 2,000	80	Wheel'g & L E 1st 5,000	102⅞
Peo & Eastern inc 15,000	26		
Peo & Eastern pref inc 8,000	106		
Peo & Eastern inc 2,000	80		
Phila & Reading 1st pref inc 5,000	33		
3,000	32½		
2d pref inc 45,000	20¼		
4,000	20		
4,000	20¾		
3d pref inc 5,000	14¼		
3,000	15		
Total sales			$1,684,800

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	144	149
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	69½	68
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	116	118
American Tobacco pf.	113	114½
At. & Pacific	1⅛	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	10	12
Boston Air Line pf.	101½	103
Brunswick Company	3	3¾
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	60½
Burlington, C. R. & N.	45	..
Canadian Pacific	52	53
Cedar F. & M.	6	10
Central Pacific	18¾	19¼
Chicago & Alton	150	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	99¾	101½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85½	89½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155½	..
Col. & Hocking Coal	7½	9
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62½	65
Commercial Cable	159	161
Consolidated Coal	30	33
Denver & Rio Grande	14½	15¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	9	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	39	45
Detroit Gas	29	..
D., S. S. & A. pf.	11⅜	13½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	99	100¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	57½	57¾
Ev. & Terre Haute	45	50
Great Northern pf.	128	133
G. B. & W. f. r.	1	1⅜
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2¼	3½
Homestake	20	30
H. & Texas	2¼	2½
H. B. Claflin	96½	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	96	..
Illinois Central	96½	96¾
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20	21¾
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. & D. M. pf.	4½	6½
K. & D. M. pf.	16	..
King & Pem.	3	10
Laclede Gas pf.	88	89
Long Island	86	88
L., N. A. & C. pf.	27⅝	28
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
L., St. L. & T.	..	4
Mah. Coal R.	115	..
Mah. C. R. pf.	100	..
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
Mexican Central	11¼	12¼
Mexican National certificates	3½	3¾
Michigan Central	100	100½
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	38	41
National Starch	3	10
National Starch 1st. pf.	53	..
National Starch 2d pf.	27	32
New Central C.	8½	9
New-York Central	101⅝	101¾
N. Y. & N. H.	210	..
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16¼	17
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	72
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	30½	32
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Norfolk & Western pf.	14⅜	15½
Ohio Southern	..	13
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	7	8
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peoria & Eastern	4½	6½
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash.	47⅜	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	29½	30½
P., C., & St. L. pf.	50	52½
P. F. W. & C.	157	..
P. F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Quicksilver pf.	17	19½
Rens. & Sar.	180	185
Rio Grande Western	19	19½
Rio Grande Western pf.	45	49
R., W. & O.	114	116
St. J. & G. I.	2	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	29	31
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	91	95
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	114	115
Silver bullion certificates	66¾	67¼
Southern Cotton Oil	45	50
T. C. & I. pf.	87½	92
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10	11½
Toledo & Ohio Central	47	48
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	6½	7
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	13	..
United States Express	40	42
Wells-Fargo Express	108	112
*Western Union Beef.	11	11⅜
W. & L. E. pf.	44½	46½
Wisconsin Central	5	5½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	117⅝	118½	117¼	117⅝	9,870
Am. Tobacco	114	114	113⅞	113⅞	260
A., T. & S. F.	6⅞	6⅞	6	6	3,250
Ark. City Imp.	23	23	23	23	20
C., C., C. & St. L.	44½	44¾	44	44	200
Cent. of N. J.	100¼	100¼	99¼	99¼	1,200
Can. South.	53½	53⅝	53½	53¾	20
Chi. & North.	98¼	98⅝	97⅜	98	1,730
Chicago Gas.	73¾	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛	1,440
Ch., R. I. & P.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68½	400
Ch., B. & Q.	81⅜	81⅜	81	81¼	4,740
Ch., M. & St. P.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66⅜	17,200
C., St. P. M. & O.	39	39	39	39	100
C., H. V. & T.	24½	24½	23½	23½	100
Consol. Gas.	142	142	141	141½	400
Del. & Hud.	120½	120½	120½	120½	100
Dis. & Cat. F.	20⅜	20⅜	19⅝	20	5,100
Gen. Electric.	36⅝	36⅝	35⅞	35½	4,230
L. E. & West.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	100
Laclede Gas.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	10
L. I. Trust.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	200
Louis & Nash.	57¾	57⅝	57¾	57⅝	170
L., N. & C.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	100
Manhattan	113	113⅞	113	113⅞	270
Total sales					63,960

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d. A.	24½	24½	24½	24½	$8,000
Can. So. 1st.	111	111	111	111	2,000
C. & O. 4½s.	82	82	82	82	3,000
D. & R. G. 4s.	87	87	87	87	4,000
L. I. 4s.	98	98	98	98	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d.	58½	58½	58½	58½	7,000
M., K. & T. 4s.	86	86	86	86	5,000
Nor. P. 1st.	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	$3,000
Nor. P. 5s.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	5,000
N. Y. & E. R. Gas cn.	78½	78½	78½	78½	25,000
N. Y. & E. R. Gas 5s.	95	95	95	95	5,000
Ore. Im. 5s.	49	49	49	49	5,000
Wabash 2d.	75⅜	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	4,000
Total sales					$79,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C., C. & Va.	2.30

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

WHEREAS, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d day September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date, and by reason of such default, and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest, payable on the 1st days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest, payable on the 1st day of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 18th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By
S. ENDICOTT PEABODY,
President.

MOORFIELD STOREY,
Attorney for Trustee,
733 Exchange Building,
Boston, Mass.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. A bondholders' agreement, setting forth the terms, signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1895, $10.00 PER BOND WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THOSE DEPOSITING, SUBJECT TO FULL DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE TO REMIT SUCH REQUIREMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-second ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico, on April 30, 1895.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

6 per cent.

of $1,000—Nos. 12, 197, 476, 488, 617, 655, 1183.
of 500—Nos. 27, 155, 222, 265, 379.
of 100—Nos. 37, 39, 71, 72, 76.

7 per cent.

SERIES A.—of $1,000—Nos. 91, 104, 133, 151, 203, 216, 257, 263, 271, 287, 290, 298, 318, 349.
SERIES B.—of $500—Nos. 4, 17, 123, 213, 227, 262, 323, 343, 346, 351, 379, 395, 507, 604, 732.
SERIES C.—of $100—Nos. 5, 35, 37, 65, 126, 127, 161, 181, 301, 352, 376, 541, 578, 633, 637, 661, 725, 726, 748, 754, 810, 855, 857, 888, 904, 1079, 1282, 1287, 1317, 1333, 1336, 1353, 1501, 1509, 1752.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after July 1, 1895. They will cease to bear interests on June 30, 1895.

MEXICO, 30th April, 1895.

The President:
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

TREASURY STOCK FOR SALE.

INEZ GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

100,000 shares of Treasury Stock offered for sale at 15c. per share. Proceeds to be used for developing the mines. The property is located at CRYSTAL, UNINSION CO., COLORADO, on the same mineral belt that runs through LEADVILLE and ASPEN.

For full particulars apply to

BRAZEAU & HESSE,
44 Broad and 40 New St., New-York City

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 7, 1892, between certain subscribers, Henry C. Higginson, George C. Clark, and George C. Allen, as Trustees, and the West Side Construction Company expires on June 7th, 1895. The shares of stock of the West Side Construction Company deposited with this company under said agreement will be delivered on and after June 7th, 1895, to the holders of certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York for said stock or their assigns upon presentation and surrender of the same properly indorsed. The transfer books for trust company's certificates will close at three o'clock P. M. on June 6th, 1895, after which no further transfers will be made.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.

Detroit Gas Co.
Standard Gas Co.
New-York Mutual Gas Co.
New-York & East River Gas Co.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Financial.

REDEMPTION OF

General First Mortgage Sinking Fund

Six Per Cent.

Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in accordance with Articles eleven and twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund six per cent. gold coupon bonds of said railroad company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this company, at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, July 1st, 1895, viz:

578	6236	11285	18035	32983	40427
664	6319	11297	18147	33330	40517
788	6362	11431	18171	33545	40542
921	6382	11573	18207	34039	47058
936	6399	11588	18328	34105	47336
954	6404	11623	18340	34753	47803
1105	6508	11636	18382	34845	47874
1342	6523	12005	18538	34912	47940
1479	6586	12139	18565	35021	47943
1606	6600	12307	18919	35540	48103
1745	6638	12759	18958	35986	48247
1765	6682	12768	19018	36100	48266
1883	6753	12950	19035	36119	48332
1889	6852	13101	19053	36205	48886
2092	7212	13161	19073	36432	49017
2158	7459	13182	19136	36860	49048
2511	7599	13801	19219	37242	49203
2539	7632	13905	19500	37257	49496
2760	7681	13892	19681	37340	49554
2791	7723	14115	20208	37521	49599
2935	7810	14671	20404	37681	49622
3063	8003	14713	20131	37684	49717
3338	8026	14851	21042	38378	49790
3489	8100	14871	21670	38601	50092
3581	8152	14957	21805	38801	50151
3654	8163	15024	21986	38955	50206
3674	8164	15097	28567	38957	50372
3717	8303	15213	28915	39084	50861
3756	8329	15354	28917	39178	50917
3871	8380	15391	29143	39287	51160
3981	8603	15534	29346	39444	51328
4230	8604	15596	29375	39862	51411
4352	8685	15597	29421	40015	51413
4419	8689	15969	29532	41236	51436
4500	8761	15994	29607	41240	51647
4520	9222	15994	29617	41305	51747
4556	9235	15972	29712	41706	51759
4595	9418	16000	30027	41962	51813
4849	9483	16119	30073	42084	51893
5027	9644	16141	30251	42520	52173
5066	9666	16573	30373	42714	52441
5216	9809	16628	30777	43263	52462
5258	9859	16672	30796	43698	52525
5435	10355	16826	30956	44344	53017
5464	10515	16856	31076	44346	53057
5498	10691	17164	31320	44350	53087
5793	10834	17394	31859	44708	53149
5858	11027	17384	32567	44724	53283
5999	11039	17502	32686	45564	53354
6128	11061	17781	32706	45575	
6167	11169	17930	32943	45587	
6204	11265	18015	32963	45823	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1895, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 24 Vice President.

New-York, May 15th, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the three hundred and nine bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

$400,000 Municipal Bonds for Sale

Notice is hereby given that the City of Seattle School District No. 1, in King County, State of Washington, offers for sale coupon bonds of said school district to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars. Said bonds to be of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to bear date of July 1st, 1895. To be payable on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1915. Nineteen Hundred and Fifty, at the County Treasurer's office of King County, State of Washington, or at the office of the fiscal agency of the State of Washington in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the option of the holder. The interest to be payable semi-annually and evidenced by coupons payable at the said Treasurer's office or at said fiscal agency, at the option of the holder. Sealed bids for the purchase of said bonds in blocks of fifty thousand dollars will be received by the County Treasurer of King County, State of Washington, up until 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday, June 10th, A. D. 1895, at the office of said County Treasurer in the City of Seattle, State of Washington, at which hour said bids will be considered as required by law.

Bidders for said bonds are asked to name price and rates of interest at which they will purchase said bonds. Said bonds will be ready for delivery on July 1st, 1895. Said bonds will not be sold below par. Under the law bids for bonds bearing a greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum cannot be considered. All persons bidding for said bonds, except the State of Washington, are required to deposit with the said County Treasurer one per cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for on depositing with said Treasurer their bids. No commissions will be allowed on the sale of said bonds. The Board of Education of said school district requests persons bidding for said bonds to bid for bonds bearing four, four and one-half, five, and six per cent. interest per annum, interest payable semi-annually, or bonds bearing any other rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually.

A summary of the laws and of the proceedings of the Board of Education of said school district covering the issue of said bonds will be furnished to bidders on application to Fred D. Ogden, Secretary of the Board of Education, at Seattle, Washington, or to the New-York Security and Trust Company, fiscal agency of the State of Washington in the City of New-York.

J. W. MAPLE,
County Treasurer of King County, State of Washington.
Seattle, Washington, May 9, 1895.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

A MAJORITY OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS HAVE NOW BEEN DEPOSITED.

Holders of the General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, Second Mortgage Bonds, and Stock, intending to participate in the Reorganization, should therefore deposit their securities as promptly as possible before the **10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1895,** after which date deposits will **ONLY** be received with the consent of the Committee and upon **SUCH TERMS** as the Committee may impose.

Deposits must be made as follows:
Bonds with the **UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,** 80 Broadway, New-York.
Stock with the **NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY,** 59 Cedar Street, New-York.

New-York, May 29th, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman.
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

1st Mortgage Bonds.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver of this Company, in behalf of the stockholders and unsecured creditors, we, as holders of and representing a very large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, request the First Mortgage bondholders to communicate with us, giving their addresses and the amount of their several holdings. We deem it to the advantage of the bondholders to co-operate in order to prevent the creation of any indebtedness which may have precedence over our mortgage.

ROLSTON & BASS,
20 Broad St., New-York City.

Financial.

Reorganization OF THE

Central Railroad & Banking Co. OF GEORGIA.

A plan of purchase of the railroads and properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia and the other lines embraced in its system has been prepared, and The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York has been, by proper agreements and request, appointed agent and depository under such plan.

The following interests have already lodged their written approval of the plan and have requested the said Trust Company to proceed to call for deposits thereunder and take all such steps as may be necessary and proper to fully effectuate and execute the reorganization, namely:

A majority of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The Committee of the holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The underwriter of the proposed First Mortgage Bonds of the new company, to be used in taking up the present tripartite bonds.

The Committee representing the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Company.

DEPOSITS UNDER THIS PLAN ARE INVITED FROM THE FOLLOWING PARTIES IN INTEREST:

(1.) The holders of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(2.) The holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(3.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company.

(4.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company.

(5.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company.

(6.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Macon and Northern Railroad Company.

(7.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Rome Railroad Company.

(8.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Atlantic Railroad Company.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be issued by the undersigned in exchange for securities so deposited.

THE RIGHT TO MAKE SUCH DEPOSITS IS HEREBY LIMITED TO THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1895.

Printed copies of such plan and any further information in connection with the reorganization which may be desired by the security holders will be furnished at the office of the undersigned, 120 Broadway, or by **Messrs. Samuel Thomas** and **Thomas F. Ryan,** at their office, In the Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty St., New-York City.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Depository.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK

on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,533,310.06
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		164,100.00
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	$615,571.00	
Due from private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	9,294.56	624,865.56
Banking House and lot, as per schedule		76,500.00
United States bonds		115,850.00
Other stocks and bonds, as per schedule		190,793.61
Specie, as per schedule		244,091.25
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		378,837.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$139,880.28	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	74,357.43	214,248.71
		$3,552,191.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$200,000.00
Surplus and profits		272,835.25
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$3,029,996.59	
Demand certificates of deposit	396.64	
Certified checks	34,408.84	3,064,802.07
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule	9,251.96	
Due private bankers and brokers, as per schedule	2,208.21	
		11,460.17
Due savings banks		3,142.45
Unpaid dividends		391.25
		$3,552,191.19

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
SCOTT FOSTER, President, and WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier, of the People's Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

SCOTT FOSTER, President.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of June, 1895, before me.
CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New-York County.

THE PLAZA BANK

5th Av. and 58th St.
New-York, May 29th, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$523,050.74
Loans to Directors		53,000.00
Overdrafts		07.14
Stocks and bonds		107,727.15
Due from banks		38,021.25
Cash— With Clearing House agent, Central National Bank	$378,159.83	
Specie	60,615.02	
Legal tender and national bank notes	87,490.00	
Exchanges	62,061.29	
Other cash items	13,078.94	
		601,405.08
Building account, furniture and fixtures		23,102.55
Expense account		13,646.01
		$1,360,619.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$100,000.00
Surplus		100,000.00
Undivided profits		22,243.13
Deposits subject to check	$1,068,700.44	
Demand certificates of deposit	879.40	
Certified checks	7,095.34	
Cashier's checks	20,534.93	
		1,127,300.11
Due national banks		11,076.28
		$1,360,619.52

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
JOHN ALSOP KING, President, and W. McMASTER MILLS, Cashier, of the Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 758 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said reports and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JOHN ALSOP KING, President.
W. McMASTER MILLS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of June, 1895, before me.
CHAS. W. PARSON,
Notary Public.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

OHIO FARMS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article 4th of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty (20) bonds of the above referred to Company, at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1050.) per bond, with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of twenty-one thousand dollars, ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New-York City at twelve o'clock noon on June 12th, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE WEST SIDE BANK

on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$2,010,139.02
Liabilities of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		89,728.01
Stocks and bonds		420,306.64
Overdrafts		1,633.65
Due from trust companies, State and national banks		106,566.12
Cash: Specie	$261,316.05	
Legal tenders	430,228.00	
Cash items	7,185.12	
Exchanges for Clearing House	198,110.72	
		896,830.89
Expenses		25,005.03
Fixtures		7,041.39
		$3,557,260.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Other profits		81,820.14
Due depositors, as follows: Deposits subject to check	$2,890,884.43	
Certificates of deposit	21,846.36	
Certified checks	24,818.31	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,735.85	
Trust companies, State and national banks	5,000.00	
Savings banks	80,761.37	
		3,025,046.32
Real estate		393.89
		$3,557,260.35

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President, and THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier, of West Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 485 and 487 8th Avenue, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

C. F. TIETJEN, President.
T. M. BERTINE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of June, 1895, before me.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New-York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK

on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$509,412.46
Overdrafts, as per schedule		162.45
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		138,468.17
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		1,050.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		257,262.50
Specie, as per schedule		43,400.05
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		30,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash, as per schedule		190.63
Loss and expenses, viz.: Current expenses		1,594.47
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$5,000.00	
Exchange	80.10	
		5,080.10
		$988,620.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Surplus fund		70,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$2,242.72	
Other profits	134.20	
		2,376.92
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$792,678.58	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,124.77	
Certified checks	18,009.45	
Cashier's checks outstanding	356.11	
		814,168.91
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends		75.00
		$988,620.83

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
GEO. F. VAIL, President, and WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier, of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 3 East 14th Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said reports and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

GEO. F. VAIL, President.
WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of June, 1895, before me.
MORRIS E. STERNE,
Notary Public, 333, N. Y. C.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$957,356.39
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		70,216.96
Overdrafts		874.81
Due from State and national banks		126,839.44
Banking house and lot		45,000.00
Other real estate		1,975.00
Stocks and bonds		91,714.52
Specie		205,316.50
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		46,302.00
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		67,655.26
Items carried as cash		487.40
Current expenses		12,958.21
		$1,625,796.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.: Discount	$22,095.82	
Exchange	47.90	
Interest	2,208.63	
Other profits	224,729.12	
		249,081.47
Due depositors, as follows, viz.: Deposits subject to check	$1,259,904.75	
Demand certificates of deposit	8,757.00	
Certified checks	7,981.27	
		1,276,643.02
Unpaid dividends		72.00
		$1,625,796.49

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss:
HENRY STEERS, President, and CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895, and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said reports and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

HENRY STEERS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of June, 1895, before me
JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public Kings County
Certificate filed in New-York County.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Savannah & Western Bonds.

We have now on deposit with the Central Trust Company of New-York $4,400,000 in Bonds.

All holders of bonds (or certificates for bonds issued by the Mercantile Trust Co.) are requested

TO DEPOSIT THEM WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH DAY OF JUNE,

after which time a **PENALTY** of ten dollars per bond will be imposed.

The certificates of the Central Trust Co. issued for the bonds are listed on the Stock Exchange.

SIMON BORG,
R. C. MARTIN,
H. E. GARTH,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
F. M. COLSTON,
J. M. LICHTENAUER.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

First Mortgage Bonds OF The New-York Elevated Railroad Company

DATED JANUARY 1, 1875.

The Central Trust Company of New-York hereby gives notice that it is prepared to make immediate payment for the First Mortgage Bonds of the **New-York Elevated Railroad Company,** payment of which has been called for Jan. 1, 1896, at the rate of $1,120 for each bond, less interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on such amount from the date of presentation to Jan. 1, 1896.

The Central Trust Company reserves the right to withdraw this offer, or to increase the rate of discount, at any time hereafter.

Dated New-York, May 28, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

Financial.

Guaranteed Stocks.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM,
Guar. New-York Central.
UTICA, CHENANGO & SUS. VALLEY,
Guar. Del., Lack. & Western.
LITTLE MIAMI,
Guar. Pennsylvania.
UTICA & BLACK RIVER,
Guar. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg and New-York Central.
MORRIS & ESSEX,
Guar. Del., Lack. & Western.
ROME & CLINTON,
Guar. Del. & Hudson.
AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS,
41 Wall Street, New-York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, together with that of three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at Nos. 36 and 38 Nassau St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of June, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

Eleventh Ward Bank,
New-York, June 1, 1895.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th St., on Wednesday, June 12, 1895. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
395 Canal St., New-York, June 3, 1895.

The annual election for Directors will be held at this office on TUESDAY, June 18, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. G. MILNE, Secretary.

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY'S FUTURE

The Executive Committee Has Reported in Favor of Disbandment.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy has advised that the Committee of Seventy be disbanded.

A sub-committee of the Executive Committee is preparing an address, explaining the reasons why it is thought best for the committee to disband, and will be presented to the Executive Committee for ratification within a day or two. It will then be submitted to the Committee of Seventy at a meeting to be held probably next week.

Meanwhile the members of the Executive Committee decline to state for publication their reasons for recommending the Committee of Seventy to disband.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 5th day of June, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY

Gold coin	$94,044,877.65
Gold bullion	53,956,584.78
Total	$148,001,462.43
Outstanding gold certificates	$48,641,950.00
Less gold

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

Graduation Exercises to Take Place on June 20.

DEGREES TO BE AWARDED TO PRIESTS

With the Beginning of the Next Scholastic Year the Institution Will Be Extended in Its Scope.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The graduation exercises of the Catholic University of America will take place June 20. Mgr. Satolli, in the absence of Cardinal Gibbons at Rome, will deliver the diplomas and confer the degrees. Degrees will be conferred as follows:

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. George J. Lucas of Scranton, Penn., and the Rev. Edward Du Blanchay.

Mr. Lucas was one of the earliest students of the university, and has been connected with the Diocese of Scranton for three years studying for his degree. This will be the first instance in the history of the university where the degree of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred upon one of the students of the university. Mr. Du Blanchy is the Superior of the Marists' House of Studies, Brookland, D. C., which is affiliated with the university.

Degree of S. T. L., Licentiate in Theology—The Rev. Z. A. Vassal, St. Paul, Minn.; the Rev. G. V. Leahy, Boston; the Rev. Philip O'Ryan, San Francisco; the Rev. P. A. McClean, Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. J. D. McGuire, Philadelphia; the Rev. John Lunnay, Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. A. C. Reed, Pittsburg; the Rev. A. Vashalde, Toronto, Canada.

Bachelor of Theology The Rev. W. Gilfillan, St. Louis, Mo.; the Rev. W. Fogarty, Cincinnati, Ohio; the Rev. P. J. Keane, San Francisco; the Rev. J. F. Studdeka, Jacksonville, N. C.; the Rev. J. J. Lynch, Albany, N. Y.; the Rev. J. Clifford, Monterey, Cal.; the Rev. J. A. Dolan, Albany, N. Y.; the Rev. T. Cussack, Alton, Ill.; the Rev. Mr. McSoveley, of the Paulist Fathers, Catholic University.

The close of the present scholastic year marks a period in the existence of the university. It now has been in existence for six years, and in this time it has been a university for priests, who, having completed their studies elsewhere, have come to the university to take a higher course in theology and kindred studies. With the opening of the new year all this will be changed. The McMahon Hall of Philosophy will be thrown open to priests and laymen alike in October, and the Catholic University will begin to take its place in the world of education.

The Divinity College still will be maintained and the studies pursued in McMahon Hall likewise will be open to the priests, but the university will cease to be an institution for their especial benefit. Consequently the educational world as well as the Catholic Church is asking, What has resulted so far from the Catholic University; what has it done for itself, the cause of education, and for the Catholic Church?

The idea of the Catholic University was promulgated as far back as 1866, when the Bishops assembled at Baltimore for the Second Plenary Council. They expressed themselves as being heartily in favor of such an institution, but nothing was done toward its establishment until the Third Plenary Council, in 1884. At this council $300,000 was offered for the purpose of founding the University of Catholic America by Miss Mary G. Caldwell of Newport, R. I. Of this sum, $200,000 was available for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building. The Bishops accepted the gift and organized a Board of Directors, Cardinal Gibbons being, at the head as Chancellor.

On the Board of Directors, in addition to the Cardinal, were the Archbishops of Boston, Philadelphia, and Milwaukee; the Coadjutor Archbishop of New-York, the Bishops of St. Paul and Peoria, the Very Rev. John Farley, and Messrs. Reuben Springer, Eugene Kelly, and William Drexel. While it is known generally that Pope Leo XIII. is favorably inclined toward the university, the true extent of this relationship between the Pontiff and the university is not realized by the majority of persons.

The general scheme for the establishment of the university was laid before the Pope by a letter from the hierarchy in October, 1886. He answered with a letter to the Archbishop of Baltimore, in April, 1887, in which he approved the establishment of the university and directed that a vote of the hierarchy be taken to determine the location. Working thus under the inspiration from the Holy See, the projectors of the university completed the work so early that in 1889 that the dedication ceremonies took place on Nov. 13, 1889.

The Catholic Church at this time was celebrating the centenary in Baltimore, and the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Honduras were gathered together for the occasion. Archbishop Satolli was sent to Baltimore to represent the Pope, and at the dedication of the university was the celebrant of the mass. When, four years later, he was sent as Apostolic Delegate to this country, it was the Pope's wish that he should reside at the university until a suitable home should be provided for him in Washington, which he did.

The Divinity College began its work this year. A great deal of the funds subscribed for the university had been expended in the purchases of the site, its preparation, and the erection of Divinity College. There was but little left for the endowment of the chairs, so that when the school opened the faculty was composed of only four men: Drs. Schroeder, Boquillon, Pohle, and Hyvernat. In 1890 Dr. O'Gorman and Dr. Messmer were added to the Faculty; in 1891 Drs. Granman, Shahan, and Pace, who had been completing their studies abroad under the direction of the university, returned to join the Faculty; in 1893 Dr. Quinn, who had been studying at Athens, Greece, returned, and Dr. Pieries, a graduate of the Catholic University of Paris, was made Professor of Canon Law. Dr. Messmer was elected Coadjutor Bishop of Green Bay, and Prof. Pohle accepted a call to a chair in the Royal Academy of Munster, Germany.

As the funds came in the work of the college was extended. The purposes of the Divinity College were set forth in a chapter of the decrees of the Council. It detailed the necessity of a deeper and more specialized study of the sacred sciences than the ordinary seminary afforded, and the advantages to be derived from such a study. The better defense of truth, the recruiting of professors for the theological schools, the correct carrying on of ecclesiastical business, and processes seemed to demand a centre of higher studies, wherein the more talented among the young clergy might devote themselves for three or four years to philosophy, canon law, the natural sciences, and other branches of knowledge befitting their vocation, and this centre of higher clerical studies might, it was hoped, grow with time into a complete university.

With this course in view, the Faculty mapped out the courses of study to be followed at the university in the Divinity College. The field of theology is far too extensive for any one person to become a perfect master of all that the word implies. Consequently, the department was arranged so that the student had every facility to specialize, following the example set by the great religious universities of Europe, the study of theology was divided into four branches—Scriptural, moral, dogmatic, and historical. Each of these branches forms a complexus of special studies in divinity, which may be pursued logically and rigorously by the student to the exclusion of every other department. Thus, the department of theology has had its birth, and has lived for six years. A number of priests have spent several years at the school that time pursuing their studies in a higher point than they could have done elsewhere.

The material interests of the divinity department have also grown largely during that time. The endowment now, for the divinity department is upward of $1,000,000. This also includes the cost of the building and grounds. In addition there has been over $500,000 raised for the construction of the McMahon Hall of Philosophy and the endowment of the chairs in the School of Social Sciences. There have been considerable additions made to the library and to the various collections. The college has been enriched by the gift of a number of works of art, including a portrait of Leo XIII., presented by himself, and a magnificent statue of him, presented by Count Loubat. Viewed as a whole, the divinity department of the Catholic University has done very well for itself during the six years of its existence.

Now comes the question of what the Catholic University has done through this department for the cause of education and for the Catholic Church. This question has been answered as follows:

The establishment of the Catholic University of America has tended to raise the standard of education all along the line, especially of the Catholic schools. Beginning with the seminaries and colleges of the Catholic Church, its influence has been felt as far down as the parochial schools. Up to the time of the dedication of this university there had been no crown, no finishing school, to the system of education in the Catholic Church. All the Catholic colleges had been, and are now, more or less, conducted on a compromise plan; that is, they were, like most of these similar institutions in America, working on a plan which included very elementary courses of study, bringing them up to a degree of A. B., and in some instances offering some post-graduate studies, to the very few students who felt attracted to such work. This has been the case especially with the various legal and medical schools throughout the country, in which the work, although named as part of the work of the university, is such as may be done by any bright young man who takes their courses as part of the work of a night school.

The university, however, commenced its work at the top, intending to work downward. It reached the seminaries first because its first college was the Divinity College. It has called the attention of the Catholic theological schools of the country to certain defects in their teaching which they have set to work to supply. Several of these seminaries have expressed a desire for affiliation with the university, and wish to confer upon their graduates a university degree of Bachelor of Theology, on certain conditions, as an examination laid down by the Faculty of the university.

Already several colleges, desirous of elevating their standard, have applied for the same privileges to the secular, scientific, and philosophical course to be taught in the new Hall of Philosophy. In addition to the work, the university has done for the cause of education in the Catholic Church, it has had a widespread influence throughout the country on the educational institutions of other denominations. Emulating the example of the Catholic Church, the two other great religious bodies which are foremost in educational work, viz., the Baptists and the Methodists, have taken steps to establish at the capital universities upon a similar plan and for a similar purpose as that for which the Catholic University was established.

The Methodists have so far succeeded with their work as to be able to announce that the first building will be erected this Autumn. The Baptists have as yet made no announcement, but it is an open secret that negotiations are being carried on to connect the Chicago University and the Columbian University of Washington, both institutions being under the control of the Baptists, and the consequent establishment of Columbian University into proportions to rank with the Catholic and Methodist institutions. Thus the educational interests of the whole country have received an impetus which will carry them up to such a height that it is impossible to predict where it will end.

There still is the third proposition: What has the institution done for the Catholic Church? It has given the Church in America a place which she has never before occupied before the enlightened public. By the establishment of this institution, which is the inspiration and the actual work of the Church, she has entered the lists to remove the reproach which has been allowed to become a blot upon Christian civilization; namely, that science and religion are irreconcilable. She fears not the truth and she alone can reconcile the supreme authority in matters of divine faith with the profoundest research and conclusions in natural science. She knows that all knowledge and all truth must come from God, and, holding her commission from that same God to teach all truth, she proclaims to the world that there can be no contradiction between religion and nature, for they have the same Lord and Creator.

Catholics throughout the country are showing great interest in the university.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES

In the Naval Annual for 1895, Lord Brassey has compiled a table showing the relative merits of the British cruisers Powerful and Terrible, the Russian Rurik, the French D'Entrecasteaux, and the United States commerce destroyer Columbia. The table is as follows:

	Powerful and Terrible.	Rurik.	D'Entrecasteaux.	Columbia.
Displacement	14,200 tons.	10,923 tons.	7,560 tons.	7,475 tons.
Length	500 ft.	386 ft. 6 in.	345 feet.	412 feet.
Breadth	71 feet.		58 feet.	58 feet.
Draught	27 feet.	26 feet.	23 ft. 5 in.	21 ft. 6 in.
Horse power	25,000	13,250	14,500	21,500
Speed	22 knots.	18 knots.	19 knots.	22.8 knots.
Armament	16 6-in. q. f. 2 9.2-in. q. f. 12 12-pr. q. f. 18 12-pr. q. f. 12 3-pr. q. f. 10 3-pr. m. 2 2-pr. m. 2 1-pr. m. 2 Gatlings. 2 18-in. t. t.	6 6-in. q. f. 4 6-in. q. f. 18 small q. f. 10-in. deck.	12 5.5-in. 2 9.4-in. q. f. 16 small q. f. 4-in. deck.	2 8-in. q. f. 1 6-in. 1 4-in. q. f. 20 small q. f. 4-in. deck.
Protection	4-in. to 6-in. deck.			
Armament	1,500 or 2,000 tons coal capacity.			

The table shows that, while the Columbia is no match for vessels of the Powerful or Terrible class in armament, she outclasses them in speed. And this, with a displacement of 7,475 tons, against the 14,200 tons of the British type of fast cruisers.

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The French Minister of Marine, in his preliminary statement respecting the requirements of the navy for 1896, gives the approximate estimate of expenditure as 273,000,000 francs, being an increase over the present financial year of 2,000,000 francs. The Minister has also asked the Chamber for an additional vote of 8,000,000 francs for building new ships.

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British views on America and its people are most always interesting, as they are most always wrong. The United Service Gazette, in its issue of May 25, is interesting in part. It required that sober organ of the community to discover that "great regret is felt that Admiral Meade, lately in command of the United States Pacific Squadron, should have placed himself in the position he did, but it is not seen how the indiscretion of which he was guilty could possibly have been passed over. It is regarded as perfectly incomprehensible how an officer in the United States Navy could have allowed himself to give public expression to his regret that inactivity was imposed upon him, and that he was not at liberty to interpose to forcibly prevent the British bluejackets and marines being landed on Nicaraguan territory."

SET A BEAR TRAP FOR A CHICKEN THIEF

How the Thief Himself Helped to Set It, and Still Was Caught.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

"The neatest case of catching a chicken thief, I ever heard of," says a Maine merchant "occurred where I used to live in Vermont. There was a fellow round there who was a wonderful horse trainer, but good for nothing else, being shady in other ways. People hired him to break colts, and he had the peculiar habit of hitching up at night and driving off, nobody knew where. He was thought to be a thief, and that his night trips were for that purpose. He was engaged by an old farmer to break a colt, and as soon as the trips began the old man's chickens began to disappear.

"The old man talked hard over the subject. Then he said to the horse trainer one evening: 'Johnny, somebody is stealing my chickens, and I'm going to set a bear trap for 'im.' 'Best thing you can do, deacon,' replied Johnny, picking his teeth with a straw. 'It's pretty hard to set,' said the farmer; won't you help me?' 'Yes, indeed,' Johnny answered with alacrity. So they went and set the trap very carefully at the back door of the hen house. 'I think the thief gets in this way,' said the man, 'and I guess I'll get 'im if he comes to-night.' 'Guess you will, deacon,' Johnny chuckled.

"After Johnny had driven off at nightfall, as usual, the deacon hustled out and, moved the bear trap around to the front door of the hen house. Johnny thought he was all right when a few hours later he crept slyly up to the place. 'Deacon think's he'll get the chap to-night,' he laughed to himself, 'but I guess I won't go in the back way this time.' The deacon heard his terrific yell when the trap sprang and knew well enough who was in his trap. He didn't hurry any in gettingout to liberate him, either. 'Ha! ha! Johnny. Is that you?' he asked, in mock seriousness. 'Told you I'd get the thief to-night, didn't I?'

"Johnny was a high-tempered fellow, and desperate when trifled with. He lived around there afterward, and sometimes the boys, when they were safely out of his reach, on the other side of the river or something of that sort, would sing out to him: 'Catching any bears now, Johnny?' But they never dared to say 'bear' to him if he had any chance to get at them."

Long Service as Custom House Cashier.

From The Boston Transcript, June 1.

To-day Ephraim L. Frothingham, the cashier of the Boston Custom House, is being congratulated on the completion of his fiftieth year of service in the cashier's office. He entered the department as assistant to his father, who was then cashier, and on the latter's retirement, thirty-three years ago, Mr. Frothingham was appointed cashier, and has held the position ever since. He has seen many Administrations and Collectors come and go, and the receipts of the Custom House increase from $5,000 a day to $25,000 a day. He has served under fifteen Collectors, and has had the respect and confidence of all. One of the first to congratulate him on the anniversary to-day was Collector Warren. By the rules of the department the employes were debarred from presenting Mr. Frothingham with any gift, but they one and all found time to leave their desks this morning and congratulate him on his long term of service.

HIS SUCCESSOR'S FRIEND

Ex-Surrogate Ransom Pleads for Surrogate Arnold.

MOTION TO DISQUALIFY THE JUDGE

Counsel Argues that the Extraordinary Proceeding in the Haines Will Contest Is Outrageous.

The lawyers in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning opened their eyes very wide at a most interesting and remarkable spectacle.

The law, like politics, makes strange bedfellows, but even the most experienced attorneys present yesterday agreed that they were surprised, and many of them were betrayed into smiling.

They found ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom arguing earnestly and eloquently as the attorney for Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold, on a motion that had been made to disqualify the Surrogate from trying a will contest and to remove the case from the Surrogate's Court to the Court of Common Pleas. In Surrogate Arnold's behalf Mr. Ransom fairly outdid his previous efforts in court. The Surrogate could have had no warmer or more loyal advocate.

The matter at issue was an order obtained last Monday by David M. Neuberger, as attorney for Mrs. Julia Floyd-Jones, who is contesting the will of her mother, Mrs. Mary Esther Haines. Mr. Neuberger went before Justice Andrews and declared that Surrogate Arnold should be disqualified from acting as Judge in the contest because he is a close friend of the family, and had acted as their attorney before he went on the bench; also, that his brother, Joseph Arnold, was a witness to Mrs. Haines's will, and that his former clerk, who had succeeded to his law business, had offered the will for probate. In addition, it was asserted that Surrogate Arnold holds a judgment against Napoleon J. Haines, Sr., husband of the testatrix, and one of the defendants in the contest. Despite all these facts, Mr. Neuberger told Justice Andrews, Surrogate Arnold had refused to withdraw from the trial of the case, and he asked the Justice for an order directing the Surrogate to show cause why he should not be disqualified from acting as Judge in the case, and why it should not be sent to Common Pleas for trial.

This order was made returnable yesterday, and when it was called Mr. Ransom electrified the lawyers in the courtroom by responding for Surrogate Arnold. Mr. Ransom did not go into the merits of the case, but asserted that Justice Andrews had no jurisdiction.

"Nothing has yet been submitted," declared Mr. Ransom, "to show that Surrogate Arnold is disqualified in any way from acting in this case. But even supposing such a showing had been made, this court has no jurisdiction, as the matter is entirely before the Surrogate's Court. If facts had been or could be shown to prove that Surrogate Arnold was disqualified, then this court could make an order to that effect, but it cannot, as asked here, transfer the case to Common Pleas for trial. That transfer is provided for by statute."

Then Mr. Ransom proceeded to pay a handsome tribute to his successor.

"Surrogate Arnold," he said, "is a thorough, conscientious, able, and painstaking Judge. He does not intend to try this case himself, having already sent it to Surrogate Fitzgerald. But Surrogate Arnold cannot permit this motion to prevail, even though he has withdrawn from the cause.

"This order was obtained simply to insult the Surrogate and to reflect on him in his judicial capacity. The proceeding is utterly unwarranted and outrageous. The plaintiffs have, with particular malevolence, harped on the word 'unseemly,' a word which, when applied to the action of a Judge, is especially offensive. The whole thing is a gratuitous fling at a learned, respected and highly esteemed Judge of one of our greatest and most important courts."

Mr. Neuberger followed Mr. Ransom, reiterating his opinion that Surrogate Arnold, as clearly shown by the facts, is an interested party, and is, therefore, disqualified from acting under the statute.

Justice Andrews said he would reserve decision, but that he would first pass on the question of jurisdiction. If he found he had jurisdiction he would pass on the facts.

This ended the proceedings, and the interested persons left the court. Those who were left behind discussed Mr. Ransom's eloquent defense of Surrogate Arnold with much interest.

Mr. Ransom was succeeded on the bench by Surrogate Arnold. Mr. Ransom had made one of the greatest Surrogates the county had ever known, and, as he has always been a consistent Democrat, it was generally expected that he would be renominated by Tammany Hall in 1893, when his term expired, to succeed himself. In the matter of judges it had always been Tammany's boast that mere partisanship and political activity did not count when a man had earned the right to renomination by making a good record on the bench. In view of this, Ransom's friends in and out of the legal profession urged his claims for renomination. The members of the bar were practically a unit for him. But when the time came for the nomination it was given out that in Mr. Croker's opinion Surrogate Ransom had not a sufficiently strong "personal following" to entitle him to renomination. Even then, however, it was generally thought that Mr. Ransom's claims would prevail.

Instead, Mr. Arnold, then President of the Board of Aldermen and President of the Democratic Club, received the nomination, which in that year was equivalent to election.

Mr. Ransom's friends, especially those among the legal fraternity, were very outspoken in regard to the manner in which the Surrogate had been sacrificed to "practical politics." Mr. Ransom himself said nothing, at any rate not to outsiders. But what he thought of the matter was pretty well known, and his opinion of his successor was not supposed to be very flattering, though this was mere guesswork, as he kept this opinion, if he held it, strictly to himself.

When he left the Surrogate's office Mr. Ransom entered the firm or which his son is a member—Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom—as counsel. He has since then frequently appeared before Surrogate Arnold as attorney. On these occasions the Surrogate and ex-Surrogate were very polite to each other, but no one ever suspected the existence of a great friendship.

Mr. Ransom's appearance, therefore, in the rôle of Surrogate Arnold's champion gave a peculiar zest to the proceedings yesterday, while in themselves were unusual enough to attract extraordinary attention, there being, as far as known, no precedent for them.

W. H. TILFORD'S HARD FORTUNE

The City Will Not Pay What He Lost in Business While in Quarantine.

W. H. Tilford of Putnam County has lost his $5,000 damage suit against the city, despite the submission of a case that should have stirred the fellow feelings of all suffering fathers.

Mr. Tilford is engaged in the milk business. Some time ago he was quarantined in this city, where he was visiting his son, who had contracted typhus fever.

When he got out of quarantine, he sued the city for damages, because of his detention. Among other items that he submitted as making up his claim was one for $1,000. Mr. Tilford said he had been injured to this extent, because one of his sons, to whom he had been compelled to entrust his Putnam County milk business, had gone off on a tremendous spree. He did not exactly drink up liquor worth $1,000, but he took enough to make him careless as to the future of the milk business, and disaster followed. Mr. Tilford alleged, while under the watchful care of the father, the son had always lived a sober and upright life; but when the Corporation of the City of New-York laid the father by the heels, the son had full rein, and yielded to temptation, with disastrous results all around.

Notwithstanding this very clear and concise reasoning, the court did not see it in Mr. Tilford's light, and a verdict was given for the city.

Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward H. Hawke represented the city in the suit.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt to be a Witness.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt is wanted as a witness in a twenty-thousand-dollar damage suit begun by Mary E. Leverick against the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company.

The plaintiff alleges that, while she was learning to ride a bicycle in the defendant's school of instruction, she was severely injured. Her counsel is Col. William Jay, who is also Mrs. Vanderbilt's legal representative.

The damage suit was to have come up for trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, but Col. Jay asked that it be put off until Mrs. Vanderbilt returns from Europe. He said that Mrs. Vanderbilt was an eye-witness of the accident that resulted in Miss Leverick's injury, and her testimony is absolutely necessary. The adjournment was granted.

Cannot Land Here.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday ordered a dismissal of the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Domenico Valente and Genaro Cravacchiola, who are detained at Ellis Island under the Alien Exclusion act. The petitioners were remanded to the custody of the United States Commissioners of Immigration.

They will be returned to the land from which they recently came.

Ex-Controller Myers's Firm Sued.

James W. Blackmore, a receiver of the Commercial National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., has begun suit in the United States Circuit Court against ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers's banking and brokerage firm to recover $12,800, alleged to have been improperly drawn out of the bank by agents of Mr. Myers and his partners.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 48 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
Jury Calendar.—45—Thames and Mersey Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
Jury Calendar.—9—Jamieson et al. vs. Tinsley. 65—Bolles vs. Outing Company. 86—Rivinus vs. Longford. 101—Leverick vs. Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company. 110—Hackettstown National Bank vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 111—First National Bank of Morristown vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 112—Merchants' National Bank of Newton vs. D. G. Yuengling Brewing Company. 81—Audsley vs. Mayor, &c. 85—United States vs. Zabriskie. 100—Farrel Foundry and Machine Company vs. Sturges.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
26—New-York and Northern Railroad Company vs. Scow Mayflower. 142—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Ship Hornet Castle. 158—Davis vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 146—Dailey vs. A Raft of Spiles. 126—Fisher vs. Tug H. A. Crawford and Barge Blanche L. 130—Morris vs. same. 139—Bressette vs. same. 138—United States vs. Tug Howard Carroll. 137—Manning vs. Wheelwright. 153—Drinkwater vs. Straus. 154—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Lighter Swan. 159—Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company vs. Schooner Margaret.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

No. 532—James F. Malcom, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, and another, appellants.—Argued by Brainard Tolls for appellants; W. Tyler for respondent.
Day calendar for Thursday: 686, 795, 210, 42, 151, 8, 944, 246.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Follet, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
1—Doyle vs. Levy. 47—Doyle vs. Levy. 41—People ex rel. Rector, &c., of St. Ann's Church vs. Fitch. 90—Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway vs. Kent.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class I.—1—Leslie vs. Dickson.
Class II.—2—Matter of Jerome Avenue.
Class IV.—3—Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association vs. Ward.
Class VII.—4—Vilas vs. The New-York Air Brake Company. 5—New-York Bank Note Company vs. Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company.
Class VIII.—6—Sonn vs. Beaudet. 7—Putnam vs. Press Publishing Company. 8—Haver vs. Jaffray. 9—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Wilkens. 10—Aspell vs. Everett. 11—Greene vs. Greene. 12—Untermyer vs. Beckwith. 13—Steele vs. Steele. 14—David vs. Schiffer. 15—Halst vs. Halst. 16—Stedman vs. Gerlach. 17—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 18—Thompson vs. Schwartz. 19—Peirce vs. Koch. 20—Scheyer vs. Campbell. 21—Keeting vs. Ward. 22—People, &c., vs. Kalsive. 23—Merritt vs. Gradon. 24—Matter of Outcalt. 25—Mackle vs. Mackle. 26—Muller vs. Rhinelander. 27—Hal vs. Weinstein. 28—Kortright vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 29—Greene vs. same. 30—Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company vs. Renwick. 31—Scheyer vs. Camphor. 32—Gunther vs. Gunther. 33—Gross vs. Moore. 34—Worth vs. Worth.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—2839—Gregan vs. Buchanan. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2227—Pera vs. Taylor. 1974—Oehm vs. Liebinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day Calendar.—Called in Part II. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
3193—Donnelly vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 2939—Fischer vs. Ocean Navigation and Pier Company. 3345—Garbaceweski vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2235—Silverberg vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 456—Blum vs. Munzesheimer. 6626—Aetna Insurance Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 608—McPheren vs. Homan. 3294—Pearce vs. Motley. 2908—Schwartz vs. Supreme Council Royal Arcanum. 1624—Wilkens vs. Smith. 3472—Hague vs. Palmer. 3490—Hays vs. Hawega. 3497—Sinsheimer vs. United States Credit System Company. 1852—Mayer vs. Frankfeld. 1871—Jones vs. Burn. 2702—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Sage. 2793—Same vs. Tate. 4438—Hall vs. Colleran. 487—Lindo vs. Murray. 1390—Arnold vs. ——. H. Rothschild Sons' Company. 1745—Same vs. same. 2923—Daily vs. Huester. 3028—Brush Electric Company vs. Atlantic Trust Company. 2342—Heyman vs. Smith. 3052—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company vs. Wilson.
Highest number reached in regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term. Adjourned until June 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Giegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
5—Traitel vs. The Mayor, &c. 10—Mosher vs. Lewis. 11—Ribble vs. Doyle. 14—Finn vs. Duffy. 18—Hartley vs. Murtha. 21—Smith vs. Smith. 23—Sanger vs. Sanger. 25—Dreman vs. Schmidt. 27—Green vs. Hertz. 31—Sproessig vs. Chialinsky. 32—Sullivan vs. Hartman. 35—Castariano vs. Dupe. 47—Herman vs. Herzog. 57—Wallace Miller Co. vs. Valentine. 82—Poteeman vs. Rothschild. 92—Fullerton vs. Chatham National Bank. 95—Muench vs. Ebner. 103—Pierce vs. Cahill. 106—Kabatchinck vs. Kabatchinck. 109—Church vs. Haeger. 111—Weisenfeld vs. Kelly. 116—Biell vs. Gantzer. 117—Foskett & Bishop Company vs. Cavinato. 126—Styles vs. Blume.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.
4—Bernard vs. McCready, at 2 P. M. 24—Alexander vs. Alexander.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.
1639—Shea vs. Buchanan. 1650—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1483—Glibertson vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company. 1486—Cohen vs. Aronkow. 1506—Davis vs. New-York Recorder Company. 1390—Tweedy vs. United Life Insurance Company. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 975—Pfeifer vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1407—Platten vs. Stokes. 1523—Russel vs. The Mayor, &c. 1434—Babb vs. London. 1286—Parker vs. Third Avenue Elevated Railroad Company. 1549—Deutsch American Schuetzen Bund vs. Elsele. 1648—Willinski vs. Wiesenberger. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2254—Szakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 140—Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 266—Holloway vs. Rowland. 1655—Urban vs. Friedman. 1036—Helwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1110—Goldfarb vs. same. 1302—Hix vs. Edison Electric Light Company. 2689—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 1644—Heffron vs. Stiles Jewelry Company. 1624—Goldschmidt vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. 1534—Bowler vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 1699—Amberg vs. Rossi. 798—Murphy vs. Bostwick. 2948—Meissano vs. The Mayor, &c. 1537—Sheridan vs. Scott.
Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned until June 10.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Calendar clear. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
912—Fisher vs. Gunn. 909—Wilson vs. Taller.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
978—Contested will of Robert L. Darragh. Will of Helen B. O'Donnell at 2 P. M.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Anna A. Lyman, Aaron D. Farmer, and Lena C. Luhrs. At 2 P. M.—John Newton and Harriet C. Wilson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street.
Contested Will.—1051—Peter Kilkenny.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
1—Eastmans Company vs. Weinstock. 1764—Nagel vs. Reinmiller. 1322—Koschnofsky vs. Berman. 1765—Sachs vs. Ritter. 1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 1310—Well vs. Herter. 4229—Schmidt vs. Bolen. 1613—Conkling vs. Dempsey. 3440—Goble vs. Paneth. 4243—Dreelan vs. Dreelan. 2005—Carey vs. Pratt. 1658—Lang vs. Clelland. 1655—West vs. O'Neill. 3978—Sachs vs. Tamsen. 1674—McCoy vs. Crane. 1783—Curtin vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 11 A. M.
Case on—3818—Goodman vs. Tamsen. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlon, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
1567—Lauter vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 1205—Costello vs. Herbst. 1195—Chapin vs. I. Candee Company. 2144—Hoffman vs. Loewenstein. 1465—Rosenbaum vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 2086—Miller vs. American Transfer Company. 2070—Wright vs. Morgan. 1943—Van Mellaert vs. Nicholson. 219—Blanch vs. Spiess. 220—Herrman vs. same. 2150—Crandell vs. United States Net and Twine Company. 1190—Powa vs. Duane. 1108—Grogan vs. Leykauf. 1955—Harvey vs. Healey. 3717—Groff vs. Friedline. 1906—Labalut vs. Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company. 1949—Welles vs. Bell. 760—Levy vs. Schultze. 761—H. B. Claflin Company vs. same. 1466—Schoenholtz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 172—Gruber vs. Collins. 2113—Society Sharis Israel vs. Sexton. 759—Goddard vs. Silverstone. 1438—Seelig vs. Freist. 4155—Rosendorf vs. Tamsen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.
Short Causes.—4478—Mayer vs. Brunner. 4461—Sackett vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 4118—Schmidt vs. Livingston. 4397—Chesebrough vs. Scandinavian-Finland-American Emigrant Company. 4363—East River Gas Company vs. Moore. 4328—F. W. Devoe & C. F. Raynolds Company vs. McMaster. 4520—Duffey vs. Shaeffer. 4514—Walter vs. Lewis. 4547—Bamberger vs. Berkowitz. 4486—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. McKane. 4511—Duncan vs. Cassidy. 3617—Friedland vs. Ashton. 4462—Mayer vs. Wuersten. 4494—Sametz vs. Auchtertonic. 4543—Rosenthal vs. David Stevenson Brewing Company. 4457—Bissinger vs. Aronson.
Highest number reached on regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Weeks, and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for the People.
1—William McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.
1—Patrick J. Dugan. 2—Abraham Cohen. Mendel Isaacs, and Harry Silverstein. 3—Jeremiah Murphy

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Details of the Georgia Central Reorganization Plan.

UNDERWRITTEN BY A SYNDICATE

It Is Approved by a Majority of the Stockholders, and Its Originators Expect that It Will Succeed.

Samuel Thomas and Thomas F. Ryan made formal announcement yesterday of the plan which they have prepared for the purchase of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. Their plan contemplates the sale to a new company, to be called the Central of Georgia Railroad Company, of all the properties of the present corporation, by the purchasers under foreclosure of their tripartite or consolidated mortgage, or both, and of the securities pledged for the floating debt.

The purchasers under the foreclosure sale agree to free the property of the Savannah and Western and the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus from any claims of indebtedness to the Georgia Central, and also to pay the underlying bonds issued by the Columbus and Western Railroad Company of $800,000 and the Rome and Carrollton bonds of $150,000. They will also pay all the expenses of the reorganization, all of the secured floating debt of the Georgia Central, tripartite bonds, with interest, and the ascertained debts of the receiverships.

The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York will act as the common agent for the deposit and exchange of securities in carrying out the plan. The plan has been underwritten by a syndicate, and it is approved by the holders of a majority of the capital stock of the company, by the committee of the holders of certificates of indebtedness, by the underwriter of the proposed first mortgage bonds of the new company, to be used in taking up the present tripartite bonds, and by the committee representing the first mortgage bondholders of the Mobile and Girard Railroad Company.

Under this plan the fixed charges will be reduced to $1,815,150 a year, and will not increase, except from the small additional issue provided for betterments—if such issue should be made. Judge W. D. Harden of Savannah, who represents the holders of certificates of indebtedness and is Chairman of that committee, is now in New-York and says: "I have no doubt that the plan will meet with the approbation of every one who has not an axe to grind in addition to the mere redemption of the property. I have talked very extensively with holders of the 6 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, the minority stockholders, and with a good many holders of Savannah and Western bonds, and the unanimity of such holders of the latter as are bound by the agreement with the pooling syndicate. I have heard no objection.

Gen. Thomas said: "The plan has received the long and careful consideration of the receivers and of the largest security holders, and it is undoubtedly fair and just to all classes of stocks and bonds. It will without doubt be accepted, and it will place the old Georgia Central on a new footing, reliable and financially sound."

Thomas F. Ryan said: "We expect no opposition from the security holders of the Georgia Central, who have only the interest of the property to serve."

The new company will issue the following securities:

(a) $7,000,000 first mortgage fifty-years 5 per cent. gold bonds, which shall be a first lien on the main line, from Atlanta to Savannah, including the Milledgeville branch, and upon the equipment and the equity in the steamship properties.

(b) $13,000,000 consolidated fifty-year gold bonds, which shall be a second lien on the main line and a first lien upon the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, and a second lien upon the Mobile and Girard Railroad. This issue may be increased $2,000,000 at the rate of not more than $200,000 a year, for betterments. It may be increased to $20,000,000 if the above-mentioned $7,000,000 first mortgage bonds are not issued.

(c) $4,000,000 fifty-year 4 per cent. general mortgage gold bonds, which shall be a first lien upon the Savannah, Western and Atlanta, Macon and Northern, and may be increased $1,000,000 at the rate of not more than $200,000 a year for betterments.

(d) $5,000,000 fifty-year first preference income bonds, which shall be a lien upon the Savannah and Western, Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, Macon and Northern, and Savannah and Atlantic Railroads, and a third lien upon the main line, and a second lien on leaseholds, securities, and equities of properties acquired by the new company. These bonds are non-cumulative, and to bear interest not exceeding 5 per cent. in any one year, payable out of the net earnings.

(e) $8,500,000 second preference income bonds similar to the first, except that they are junior in lien, and receive interest in any year only after the firsts shall have received their full 5 per cent.

(f) $4,000,000 third preference incomes, similar to the above, except in point of lien, and in that they receive interest only after 5 per cent. has been paid each on the first and second incomes.

(g) $5,000,000 common stock.

In the distribution of the new securities an opportunity will be given to the Montgomery and Eufaula first mortgage bondholders to exchange their bonds at par for the new consolidated bonds and receive the past-due interest thereon in cash.

For the Savannah and Western first mortgage bonds and unpaid coupons, the holders will receive $500 in new general mortgage bonds—$250 in first preference income bonds and $250 in second preference income bonds. In other words, 75 per cent. of their principal will be offered to these bondholders in securities which are secured on the property on which their bonds were issued. First mortgage bondholders of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus will get $500 in first preference income bonds and $500 in second preference income bonds for each one-thousand-dollar bond.

Macon and Northern first mortgage bondholders will receive $350 in new general mortgage bonds, $300 in first preference income bonds, and $350 in second preference income bonds. Columbus and Rome first mortgage bonds will receive $500 in first preference and $500 in second preference income bonds. Savannah and Atlantic first mortgage bonds will receive par in a second preference income bond. For the certificates of indebtedness, par in second preference income bonds will be given. Third preference income bonds at par will be given for the $32,800 shares of the present Georgia Central stock now in the hands of the public.

WHO OWNS NAPEAGUE BEACH?

A Long Island Railroad Extension Brings Up the Question.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., June 5.—The extension of the Long Island Railroad from Bridgehampton to Fort Pond Bay has raised a question as to the ownership of Napeague Beach, which extends from a point one mile east of Amagansett to Montauk Point. The new railroad track crosses the entire strip, and the company secured its right of way from Frank S. Benson, owner of Montauk, who claims to own the beach.

The coming of the railroad to this section of Long Island has caused some old settlers to get out musty deeds, and look up some of their property holdings, while others are trying to recall from memory some circumstance or incident that would warrant their assuing the ownership of some of the land benefited by the building of the road.

Nathaniel Dominy, an old miller, residing here, says that he is the rightful owner of Napeague Beach. He says that he occupied the property for forty years.

There is a record in the County Clerk's office at Riverhead that contains a transfer by Nathaniel Dominy to Felix Dominy, quit claims to 1,200 acres of land and land under water at Napeague Beach, for the sum of $5,000. Then there is a record of the transfer of the same property by Felix Dominy to Drida Dominy, who was the wife of Nathaniel Dominy. Mrs. Dominy died some time ago, and her estate has not been settled as yet.

The Town Board of Assessors, it is said, will assess the beach to Frank S. Benson. It is probable that the question of ownership may find its way to the courts.

BOUGHT BY THE SOUTHERN.

The Control of the Georgia Southern Florida Road.

The reorganized Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad is now the property of the Southern Railway Company, the latter corporation having purchased from the Reorganization Committee a majority of the outstanding bond certificates. President Samuel Spencer said yesterday that the newly acquired line, which is about 250 miles long, is an important feeder of the Southern railway system.

The greater part of the business of the Georgia Southern and Florida is with the West, and the acquisition of the property is in furtherance of the policy of the Southern Railway to strengthen its line between the Ohio River and all points in the South. The line thus formed is the most direct between the Ohio River and Southern Georgia and Central Florida.

The Georgia Southern and Florida has its terminus on the St. John's River, and exchanges business at various crossings and connections with the Plant System and the Florida Central and Peninsular and other lines in Florida.

Cable in University Place.

It has been practically determined by the controlling powers of the Metropolitan Traction Company to lay a cable the entire length of the University Place line from Fourteenth Street down to the junction of Barclay and Broadway.

Traffic on the Broadway line has grown to such an extent that the managers of the company deem is necessary to construct another down-town cable line as a measure of relief to the overcrowded Broadway cars. At present the Lexington Avenue cable line is able to connect with the Broadway line at Twenty-third Street, some of the Lexington Avenue cars will be run over the University Place route.

Inasmuch as the Metropolitan Traction Company owns the right of way over the old University Place line, it is expected that the projected cable extension can be made without much delay.

Annual Rock Island Meeting.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The annual meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. Of the 461,560 shares, 305,947 were represented either in person or by proxy. The following-named Directors, whose terms of office expired at this meeting, were re-elected: The Hon. R. P. Flower, Benjamin Brewster, and Henry M. Flagler of New-York, and the Hon. George W. Wright of Des Moines, Iowa. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: R. R. Cable, President; Benjamin Brewster, First Vice President; W. G. Purdy, Second Vice President; W. H. Truesdale, Third Vice President. The annual report shows net earnings of $4,738,555.40, and a net income of $5,808,270.70. The surplus for the year is $352,546.90. Dividends of 3 per cent., amounting to $1,384,674, were paid during the year.

Buffalo and St. Mary's.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 5.—A charter was granted to-day to the Buffalo and St. Mary's Railroad Company to construct a line from a point on the St. Mary's and Southwestern Road at St. Mary's, Elk County, to Ketner, on the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, and to Clermont, on the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Road. The length of the line will be thirty miles, and the capital stock is $300,000. Directors are: Andrew Kaul, B. Frank Hall, B. E. Mittendorf, John H. Kaul, G. C. Simons, and J. M. Schaefer of St. Mary's, and J. K. P. Hall of Ridgeway.

A charter was also granted to-day to the McKeesport Provision Company; capital, $20,000.

Transfer Books Missing.

Part of the stock lists of the Oregon Improvement Company appears to be missing. President Starbuck says that all of the transfer books and stock list were sent to Portland, Oregon, on May 16 and 20. A dispatch from Portland yesterday read as follows: "Books not up to date, and Secretary says that he has received nothing from New-York since April. Books are apparently being held back in New-York."

Steps will be taken by stockholders here to find out where the books are. The officers of the company in Portland have, upon application of Edward S. Hooly, a New-York stockholder, recognized the right of the stockholders to inspect the company's books.

Sues Because He Was Blacklisted.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 5.—A significant suit has been filed in the Circuit Court here. L. P. Ives, a railroad engineer, sues the Alabama Great Southern Railroad and Superintendent J. Frazier for $20,000 damages for being blacklisted during the railroad strike of last July. He claims that he has not been able in consequence to earn a livelihood. The outcome of the suit will be watched with interest by all railroads, as the plaintiff's victory would mean an avalanche of such litigation.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The first formal meeting of the Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee since Chairman E. D. Adams's return from Europe was held yesterday. There was a general discussion of the situation, but nothing was done warranting public announcement.

—At the annual meeting of the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad stockholders in Boston Charles E. Crocker of Fitchburg was chosen a Director in place of George E. Fay, deceased, and Charles E. Ware of Fitchburg succeeds Mr. Fay as President.

—Judge Newman, in Atlanta, Ga., has granted a second decree of foreclosure in the case of the Central Trust Company of New-York against the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad.

—John M. Toucey, General Manager of the New-York Central, will sail for Europe on the 19th inst. to attend the International Railway Congress.

—Application is to be made to the Stock Exchange to list the certificates of deposit of the Atchison second mortgage "A" and "B" bonds.

—A meeting of the State Railroad Commissioners will be held in this city in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to-day.

—E. B. Thomas has been re-elected President of the Western Indiana and Belt Line Road.

TEACHERS WHO STILL NEED TO BE TAUGHT

They Make a Bad Showing in Recent American History.

From The Spokane (Washington) Spokesman-Review.

"By referring to your files," writes a reader, "you will find in the questions on history in the last teachers' examination one requesting the names of five leaders of the abolition movement." The informant then adds that he has been making a study of the answers given by the forty-two applicants and finds a total of but 117 names, where there should be 210 if all the applicants had returned five names. The number of times the different names appear in the total answers is thus given:

Lincoln	24	Owen Lovejoy	2
Henry Clay	20	Wendell Phillips	2
H. B. Stowe	19	Fred Douglass	1
Daniel Webster	19	George W. Curtis	1
John Brown	14	Horace Greeley	1
John C. Calhoun	3	Ben Butler	1
William L. Garrison	1	Thomas Jefferson	1
John G. Whittier	1		

"A commentary," adds the informant, "on history as she is taught."

If this were not so serious a matter, these results would be laughable. Garrison, Whittier, Lovejoy, and Phillips, four Presidents of the Anti-Slavery Society, mustering but 9 votes out of a total of 117—but two more among them all than fell to John C. Calhoun, high priest and chief apostle of secession and slavery! Thomas Jefferson given as great credit for anti-slavery efforts as Fred Douglass or Horace Greeley! Why, oh, why do not Christopher Columbus and Jefferson Davis figure in the list?

Obviously there is need of instruction in American history in the public schools of the land—among the teachers even more than among the pupils.

The Appeal Question in Canada.

From The Toronto Monetary Times.

At Ottawa the other day, Judge Taschereau, in concurring with the Supreme Court judgment dismissing the appeal of the Toronto Street Railway Company against the injured motorman, Bond, said: "I may add that, in my opinion, a humane master would not treat his servants or employes who suffer injuries in the discharge of their duties toward him as this company has treated the respondent. That a poor man who, under the circumstances disclosed by this record, can be dragged from the jury to the Divisional Court, from the Divisional Court to the Circuit of Appeal, and from the Circuit of Appeal to this court, to get a paltry compensation of $500, which the three courts, together with the jury, held he is entitled to, is alike a reproach to the system which allows of it and those who take advantage of it."

Norwich Municipal Bonds.

From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

The new issue of $166,000 3½ per cent. city bonds was sold to the Norwich Savings Society and the Dime Savings Bank on Monday, 3d inst., at par. This is the first issue of 3½ per cent. city bonds sold at par in the State.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Number of Up-Town Lots Sold at Auction—The List of Offerings Set Down for To-day.

Messrs. Tim & Co. have sold for J. Warren Nash to Frederick Nussbaum the property at 183 Wooster Street, 100 feet south of Bleecker Street, 25 by 100, with old building. The property will be improved. The same firm has sold for F. R. Houghton to Louis Hutchings the four five-story brick flats, known as "The Pelham," 231 to 237 East Eighty-fifth Street, each 27 by 80 by 100.

Mrs. Rosina Vollhart has sold, at $31,500, the five-story brick tenement 40 Downing Street.

Mr. R. M. Judson has sold to Robert and Antonia Freupel the two three-story dwellings 309 and 311 West One Hundred and Second Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold in partition, to John J. Malloy, at $3,500 and $3,150, respectively, 209 and 211 Lewis Street, west side, 91.3¼ feet south of Seventh Street, two three-story brick and frame buildings; with lots, respectively 17.0¾ by 72.09 by 17.0¾ by 70.6 and 17.1½ by 70.6 by 17 by 68.3.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold in partition to Thomas C. Smith, at $2,800, the lot, 20 by 100.11, on the north side of East One Hundredth Street, 100 feet west of Park Avenue; and, to the same, at $6,500, the lots, 40 by 100, on the south side of the same street, 223.3 feet west of Park Avenue.

Mr. John N. Golding sold under foreclosure, at $39,000, to the plaintiffs, the New-York Life Insurance Company, the four-story brick building used as the Home for Discharged Convicts, 224 West Sixty-third Street, south side, 400 feet east of West End Avenue, 87.6 by 100.5.

At 59 Liberty Street, Mr. John T. Boyd sold at auction to H. Loewenthal, for $8,100, the four lots, 25 by 100 each, on the east side of Simpson Street, 99 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

At the same place, Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to Thomas F. Russell, at $4,625, the lot, 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue. To the same, at $3,225, he sold the adjoining similar lot on the Avenue. To Henry W. Rose, at $2,275, he sold the similar lot adjoining on One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. To F. Forsch, at $3,300 each, he sold the four lots, 25 by 175 each, on the east side of Eleventh Avenue, beginning 14.10 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street. To James H. Robertson, at $4,250, he sold the lot, 25 by 100, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue. To F. B. Hurd, at $2,950 each, he sold the two similar lots adjoining on the Avenue; and, to F. Forsch, at $2,200 each, the two similar lots on the Avenue adjoining the last-named. To Henry Holding, at $1,675, he sold the lot, 25 by 114.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, and to John F. Dietz, at $1,675, he sold the similar lot on the street adjoining to the westward. To D. C. Kee, at $2,000 and $1,975 respectively, he sold the two lots, each 25, by 95, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, beginning 120 feet east of Audubon Avenue; and, to John H. Deane, at $1,950, he sold the similar lot adjoining, to the eastward.

The sales at auction, set down to take place to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, receiver's sale, as follows: 423 and 425 West Thirty-first Street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, two five-story brick and stone flats, each 25 by 98.9; also, 138 and 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 350 feet west of Lenox Avenue, two four-story stone-front flats, 25 by 99.11 each; also, 1,833 Madison Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 20.11 by 75, five-story brick flat; also, 308 West Ninety-third Street, north side, 308 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.8½, four-story brick and brownstone dwelling; also, 68 Convent Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 24.11 by 95, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 1,144 to 1,148 Hancock Street, between Central and Evergreen Avenues, Brooklyn, three three-story frame brick-filled dwellings, each 20 by 100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sale, 123 West Ninety-second Street, north side, 250 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 16.8 by 100.8½, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Camp, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,290.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: No. 35 Greenwich Avenue, west side, 45.4 feet south of Charles Street, 21 by 84.2 by 21 by 80, three-story and basement brick building, with store; also, 820 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, three-story brick flat, 20 by 100; also, 462 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, four-story brownstone flat, 25 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Hull Avenue, west side, 350 feet south of Scott Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, by William Bousack; cost, $2,000.

No. 462 Greenwich Street, five-story brick warehouse, by Samuel Crooks of 453 West Twenty-first Street; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 99 feet east of Prospect Avenue, three two-story brick dwellings, by H. G. C. Thornton of Pelham Manor; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, south side, 325 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, five three-story and basement brick dwellings, by Edward E. Ashley of 749 St. Nicholas Avenue; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 99 feet east of Park Avenue, three-story brick store and loft, by John J. Spery of 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; cost, $8,000.

No. 276 Eighth Avenue, by Elizabeth Aymar, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $205.

Nos. 7 and 9 Bond Street, by Detwold & Fuller, estate, alterations to a six-story brick store and factory; cost, $750.

No. 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $2,500.

No. 71 West Fifty-second Street, by Hannah A. Dater, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

No. 240 Fifth Avenue, by Mrs. Paran Stevens's estate, alterations to a six-story office and studio building; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 235 and 237 East Fifty-first Street, by William T. Herbert, alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $250.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Ninety-second Street, north side, 300 feet west of Second Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 44, $3,200; W. A. Carley, owner.

Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 500 feet west of Second Avenue, two-story brick factory, 86 by 95, $8,000; H. W. John, owner.

Halsey Street, north side, 275 feet east of Tompkins Avenue, four two-story and basement brick dwellings, two families, 18.9 by 45, $8,500 each; W. Burr, owner.

Hancock Street, south side, 275 feet east of Tompkins Avenue, four two-story and basement brick dwellings, two families, 18.9 by 45, $8,750 each; same owner.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 20.2 feet south of De Kalb Avenue, two-story brick stable, 20 by 100, $6,000; H. J. Simonson, owner.

Eighty-second Street, north side, 350 feet east of Eighteenth Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 31, $3,100; Mrs. O. E. Van Buren, owner.

Baltic Street, north side, 250 feet east of Hoyt Street, two-story brick stable, 25 by 52, $1,000; J. C. L. Daly, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 5.

BROAD ST, 22; n w s, adjoining land of Peter Garrison and others, 26.6x90.8x26.4x92.4, ¼ part and other property; Henry L. Clinton and wife to Jefferson M. Levy..... $1

CANAL ST, 383; John Martin and wife to William Best..... 1

BOWERY, 79½ and 81; George T. Miatt to Moses Goldsmith and Solomon Plaut..... 85,000

SAME PROPERTY; Moses Goldsmith and others to George T. Miatt..... 85,000

GREENWICH AV, n w corner of Bank St, 156.7 to West 12th St x96.10x191.10x119.6 and other property; Herbert G. Dreyfous to Gertrude Dreyfous and another..... 1

STANTON ST, n w corner of Forsyth St, 25x70; Barned Galler and wife to Ernst Plath, ex. prop..... 1

BLEECKER ST, n w corner of South 5th Av, 32.3x100; Jeremiah C. Lyons and wife to Aaron J. Bach..... 1

SUFFOLK ST, 112; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 40,000

SAME PROPERTY; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 40,000

WEST 12TH ST, s s, 120.4 ft w of 4th St, 18.2x80.11x19.10x87.7; Elizabeth Hartell to Albert Etzell..... 1

11TH ST, n e s, 375 ft n w of 6th Av, 50x103.5; the Third Universalist Society of New-York to Daniel Rosenbaum..... 36,000

VARICK ST, 181; Margaret Early to Benjamin B. Johnston..... 14,000

CROSBY ST, e s, 101.6 ft s of Bleecker St, 32.8x55.7x19.11x54.1; Marie V. Robert, executrix, &c., of John C. Robert, to Catharine Dellamore..... 19,000

VARICK ST, 179; Eva St. Clair Veysey to Benjamin B. Johnston.. 26,000

23D ST, s s, 374.6 ft w of 9th Av, 24.10x98.9; Marie Koster to Emma Koster..... 1

35TH ST, 597 and 599 West; William Livingston to L. Helen Livingston. 40,000

148TH ST, 415 West; Anne C. Doyle to John J. Geraty, ex. prop..... 1

106D ST, s s, 158 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x74; Annie M. Sadlier to Frank X. Sadlier..... 1

78TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of 10th Av, 17x102.2; Bernard S. Levy and wife to John J. Colleran..... 10

48TH ST, 367 West; John Whiston to William M. Tompkins..... 1

87TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8; Edward Hirsh and Morris Steinhardt and wife to James Buckley..... 1

77TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 25 x102.2; Henry W. Schmidt and another, executors of Henry J. Clausen, jr., to Henry Hyman..... 13,500

76TH ST, n s, 320 ft e of 5th Av, 6x85; Robert E. Dietz, by committee, and wife to William W. Hall..... 1,133

47TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Isaac Kahn and wife to Julia Fuchs..... 10,100

PARK AV, n w corner of 41st St, 80x453.3 to av x 92.8; also, 41st St, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.9; George Crawford to Virginia F. Crawford..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.11; the executors of Mary A. Randolph to Pincus Lowenfeld, 1-3 part..... 2,267

SAME PROPERTY; Lydia and Frederick E. Bacon to same, 1-3 part... 2,267

113TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Andrew Watson to Johanna W. Watson..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 34.7 ft s of 102d St, 16.7x75; Bertha and Mitchell Hart to Samuel and Charles H. Louis..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 241 ft w of 2d Av, 19x100.11; Henry S. Allen to Pincus Lowenfeld, 1-3 part..... 2,267

2D AV, s s, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wife to David Israel..... 44,750

134TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Valentine N. Cook and wife to Louise Weber..... 25,000

138TH ST, s s, 675 ft w of 7th Av, 21x99.11; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Louis M. Bailey..... 10

138TH ST, s s, 649.6 ft w of 7th Av, 25.6x99.11; David H. King, jr., to same..... 10

CONVENT AV, w s, 25 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Edward Rafter and wife to Adolf and Emanuel Alexander..... 10

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 148th St, 199.10 to 149th St x 100; Mary E. Fox to Jacob Hess..... 51,000

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 149th St, 199.10 ft to 148th St x100; Jacob Hess to Jacob Stern..... 1

LENOX AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 114th St, 25.2x75; William P. Maloney to Thomas R. White..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 322 ft e of 7th Av, 15.6x99.11; Cornelia E. Hayes to William H. Myers..... 23,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 150th St, 51.1x irregular; John J. Gerty and wife to Annie C. Doyle..... 7,250

CONVENT AV, 58; L. Helen Livingston to West Side Bank..... 1

167TH ST, n e corner of Franklin Av, 25x100; Jeremiah A. Hallanan and wife to Thomas Casey..... 1

INTERIOR LOT, 133.8 ft s of 165th St and 100 ft e of Stebbins Av, 20x19.11x20.2x17.1; Sarah A. Harris.. ..

PROSPECT AV, 713; Frederick McCarthy and wife to Julia Straus.... 8,000

2D AV, s e s, being south p. of 37, map of Claremont, 25x127.6 ft to High Bridge St; James H. Leddy and wife to John J. Leddy, Jr..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; John J. Leddy, Jr., and wife to James H. Leddy.. 1

ARTHUR AV, 2,408 and 2,468; Julia Fuchs to Isaac Kahn..... 4,900

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 322.10 ft n of Tremont Av, 27.6x80x25x68.8; Henry Heine and wife to Adela B. Heymann..... ..

CRAIG PLACE, e s, 148.4 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; Frank W. Hand and wife to George E. Poulson.... 4,000

SAMUEL ST, s w s, 25 ft s e of Grant Av, 75x133; Daniel J. Crotty to Mary J. Crotty..... 1,200

GRANT AV, e s, 331 ft s of Samuel St, 66x150; same to same.. 600

GARDEN ST, w corner of Southern Boulevard, 90.5x81x100x100x21.3; same to same..... 700

ORCHARD AV, n w s, 496 ft s w of Samuel St, 33x100; also n s of Orchard Av, 463 ft s w of Samuel St, 33x150; Mary Crotty to Mary J. Crotty..... 1,000

Recorded Leases.

BITTMANN, Magdalena to Mary Miller; store, &c., 585 10th Av, 10 to 12 years..... $1,200

BUHLER, William, to Matilda Hure; corner store, 2,009 8th Av, 3 years..... 900, 1,300

CAULDWELL, Eliza E., to Thomas Rogers; 1,086 Boston Av, 5 years. 400

GILMARTIN, John T., to Pasquale Caponigri; 20 Minberry St, 5 years. 2,100

REILLY, Charles H., executor, &c., of Thomas D. Reilly, to George Voelki; store, &c., 1,093 1st Av, 4 1-3 years..... 852

Recorded Mortgages.

BUCKLEY, James, to Edward Hirsh and others; n s of 87th St, 102.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... $95,000

BRAKMANN, August, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; s e corner of 7th Av and 122d St, 1 year..... 6,000

BARRY, James T., and wife to S. E. Bruce and another; s s of 135th St, 375 ft e of St. Ann's Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 28,500

CLARK, Aggie H., to The Guarantee and Trust Company; 133 Reade St, 1 year..... 15,500

CONNOR, Margaret, to Samuel Smith, Trustee; s s of 12th St, 131.6 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 14,000

CUSHMAN, Archibald F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 408 West 20th St, 1 year..... 10,000

CARELLA, Frederick, and others, to K. A. Kingsland; n s of 68th St, 128.9 ft e of West End Av, 3 years. 20,000

COFFIN, Francis A., and wife to E. C. Kenyon; n s of 124th St, 115 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 9,000

DELLAMORE, Catherine, to M. E. Goodwin, as Trustee, and another; e s of Crosby St, 101.6 ft s of Bleecker St, (two mortgages,) demand, and 3 years..... 27,000

DOYLE, Anne C., to C. B. Logan; s w corner of 150th St and St. Nicholas Av, on demand..... 8,000

SAME, to John J. Geraty; same property, 3 years..... 6,000

ETZEL, Albert, to A. A. Archer; s s of West 12th St, 120.4 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 5,500

FISCHER, Adam E., and wife to E. H. Roth and another; s s of 85th St, 116.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years..... 20,000

HYMAN, Henry, to Amelia H. Schlegel; n s of 77th St, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 7,000

HESS, Jacob, to Mary E. Field; s w corner Boulevard and 149th St., and n w corner of 148th St. and Boulevard, 2 years..... 43,500

HARTWELL, Luther F., and wife to William E. Pruden; s s of 64th St, 225 ft w of Central Park West, demand..... 416

HUBERT, Charles G., and wife to August Weddigen; e s of Edgecomb Av, 142.1 ft n of centre of 162d St, (five mortgages), 6 years..... 15,000

FUCHS, Julia, to Isaac Kahn; s s of 47th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.. 300

FRANK, Peter, to Abraham Silverman; e s of Elton Av, 73 ft s of 3d St, demand..... 2,000

HOFFMAN, Emily, to The Orphan Asylum Society of New York; 57 Bowery, 3 years..... 11,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to G. G. DeWitt and another, trustees; 112 Suffolk St, 5 years..... 2,700

KENNEY, James F., and wife to The Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 88th St, 204.11 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 4,000

LEVY, Jefferson M., to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 22 Broad St, and other property on New St, installments..... 250,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, to E. C. Pike; n s of 120th St, 241 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,000

MIATT, George T., to Catherine A. Stevens; 79½ and 81 Bowery, 5 years..... 50,000

MOEBUS, August, and wife to Twenty-third Ward Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; n e corner of 154th St and Courtlandt Av, installments..... 1,500

MYERS, William H., to James G. Graham, trustee; 136 West 137th St, 3 years..... 13,500

MOORE, Alexander, to the German Savings Bank; n s of 40th St, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 38,000

MARTIN, Julia D., and another to J. L. Lawrence; n s of 52d St, 125 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years..... 11,000

ORCUTT, Caroline S., to George Ehret; s e corner of Avenue A and 69th St, 1 year..... 10,000

O'CONNELL, Eleanor F., and another to J. J. Phelan, as trustee; n s of Ludlow St, 175 ft w of Anthony Av, demand..... 1,000

POHALSKI, Flora, to Louise Herrmann; 106 East 112th St, 5 years.... 6,000

POULSON, George E., to F. W. Hard; e s of Crane Place, 148.6 ft n of 6th St, 2 years..... 2,300

ROSENBAUM, Daniel, to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 11th St, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years..... 25,000

RADAM, William, and wife to same; 813 6th Av, 5 years..... 60,000

ROSS, John R., and wife to Teachers' Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; n s of Woodruff Av, 351.2 ft w of Prospect St, installments..... 1,920

SWEENEY, Charles D., and others to Mary Cody; n w s of Park Row, 25 ft n e of Duane St, demand.... 12,000

SCHNEIDER, William, to A. Embury, trustee; 38 Peck Slip, 3 years..... 4,500

SCHNEIDER, Ernest E. W., and others to J. S. Todd; n s of Perry St, 76.4 ft e of Bleecker St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 58,000

STADTMILLER, Johanna, to Charles F. Beck and another; n w s of 1st Av, 148.9 ft n e of 91st, leases.. 33,000

SLOANE, Henry T., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 72d St, 160.8 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years..... 75,000

STRAUS, Julia, to A. D. Straus; w s of Prospect Av, 62.6 ft n of Dawson St, 3 years..... 2,000

TODD, David R., to G. M. Taylor; s s of 114th St, 67.6 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 1,500

THE TRUSTEES FOR CORPORATION of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of New-York; n s of 18th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 5,000

WEBER, Louis, to H. W. Schmidt; s s of 92d St, 280 ft e of 4th Av, demand..... 8,000

WHITE, Thomas R., to William P. Maloney and another; w s of Lenox Av, 75.7 ft s of 114th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 20,000

WINDOLPH, August P., to the West Side Mutual Building Loan and Savings Association; e s of Hawkestone St, 350 ft n of Walnut St, installments..... 3,800

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUminating Company of New-York to the State Trust Company, trustees; s s of 26th St, 300.6 ft w of 4th Av, and all other property rights and franchises, 100 years (gold bond issue)..... 15,000,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

DORSETT, Ella L., to Thomas S. Ormiston..... $1

GLUCK, Ignatz, to Joseph Larchan. 1

GILES, William P., to S. H. Shotwell, administrator..... 2,000

HONIGMAN, Emma L., to J. C. Levi, as trustee..... 10,000

HAND, Clifford A., executor, to R. L. Hand..... 3,500

KRANICH, Augustus, to H. L. Brazen and another..... 1

LOTTHAMMER, Charles, to Dorothea Lotthammer, (two assignments)..... 2

LAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, to M. B. Payntar..... 2,000

ORMISTON, Thomas S., to S. R. Stone and another, trustee..... 4,502

OOTHOUT, Edward, trustee, to E. O. Siebert..... 6,000

POULTERER, Lucinda, executrix and trustee, to Cordella B. Morton. 7,250

QUACKENBUSH, Abraham C., to Amalla Mandelbaum, (two assignments)..... 3,555

RUCK, John M., to Margaret Wagner..... 2,000

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL of the City of New-York to G. W. Folsom, as committee..... 5,500

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURance Society of the United States to P. P. Knapp and others, executors..... 60,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to M. L. Hollerith and others, (three assignments)..... 31,200

THAYER, Edward F., as late of fourth Ward Real Estate Association of New-York..... 34,962

TODD, Judson S., to W. F. Brush... 1

WEDDIGEN, Louis, to Abraham Souders and another..... 1

WARD, Kate, to John Whalen..... 1

WELLING, Richard W. G., assignee, to P. H. Butler, executor..... 1

WITTSCHEN, Julia S., and another to James T. Barry..... 3,565

Lis Pendens.

104TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 20 ft front; Julia Wray against Frank L. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage).

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25 ft front; Karolina Rothschild against Dorothea Finck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage).

24TH ST, West, Nos. 38 to 54; 21st St, West, No.

SEOUL'S GREAT AGITATION

Arrest of the Popular Prince Parent's Cherished Grandson.

HOW RUMORS WERE EXAGGERATED

Japan Has Evidence of a Conspiracy Too Base to be Believed, Yet Plausible, Against the King of Corea.

Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.

SEOUL, Corea, April 27.—Considerable excitement exists in the city. The most prominent figure in Corean affairs for the last thirty years has been the father of his Majesty. His position as Prince Parent is a unique one.

He is a man of commanding abilities, although with a propensity for intrigue, and enjoys great popularity. His immediate family consists of his eldest son, who holds the post of Minister of the Royal Household; a grandson, who is the only son of this Minister, and who was recently gazetted Ambassador to Japan; and his son-in-law, Cho Pyeng Sik, a provincial Governor.

In accordance with the Corean penal code, men of such exalted rank have been above the law. However serious their offense, they could not be subject to the indignity of an arrest. Great was the surprise of every one to learn, on the morning of April 21, that the grandson of the Prince Parent and nephew of his Majesty had been placed under arrest—an unheard-of thing—and confined in the usual prison for malefactors.

Nor was this all. Cho, brother-in-law of his Majesty, was also put in duress along with others, probably a score or more. The excitement was increased when it was learned that the old ex-Regent, almost distracted by the arrest of his grandson, had gone on foot to the prison, determined to share the young man's fate, and vowing not to return to his home until he was released.

Of course the authorities would never have consented to the old gentleman remaining in the prison. They managed to exclude him. He secured quarters in a shop across the way, where he intends to remain until his son is released.

Reports of a greatly exaggerated character spread among the people. Some had it that the young man had been dragged by his hair, stockingless, through the streets of Seoul. Others said that the old ex-Regent had erected a tent at the Great Bell, and was appealing to the people for sympathy. Then news was circulated among the people that his Majesty's father had disappeared. All this was fiction, but yet all served to excite the people. It is said that the Government thought it well to place all arsenals in the hands of Japanese troops, and, for a few days, the palace and some of the Ministers of State had a Japanese guard.

Every body was anxious to learn the charge on which the men had been arrested. The general impression was that the Government had grown weary of the open opposition of the arrested nobles to all measures of reform, and was making an example of them.

I am told, however, that the real facts are these. Some five months or so ago, the Vice Minister of Justice, Kim Ha Goo, a young man of the brightest promise, was assassinated one night in his own home. Since then the Government has been trying to discover the criminal. The investigations were carried on under the supervision of the head of national police, also a son-in-law of the ex-Regent. In their search it was discovered that on the night that Kim was murdered it was planned to kill a number of Cabinet officers. The assassins who were to murder these backed out. Only those who were sent against Kim did their work.

The murder was plainly a political one. At last witnesses, under threats and torture, implicated the leaders of the faction centering around the ex-Regent, and the Government determined to proceed against them. The case was brought before the highest tribunal in the land, and, while the accused denied personal complicity, they acknowledged having had an inkling of what was to happen.

Cho has been sentenced to perpetual exile on the island of Quelpart. The ex-Regent's grandson is held awaiting sentence, the judges having disagreed. He will probably be released after a short detention.

I believe that underlying it all is a more serious crime than even instigating assassination. The Japanese now hold the ex-Regent incriminating the ex-Regent in plotting with Tong Hak rebels, and a pretty story has leaked out of how it was proposed that the Tong Haks should make a demonstration against Seoul.

Then the grandson of the ex-Regent was to take command of the royal troops and march to oppose the rebels. He was, after a feint at an engagement, to retreat to Seoul, and in the excitement and alarm of his return conduct his Majesty, for safety, to one of the mountain fastnesses near Seoul.

The Tong Haks in Seoul were then to rise, kill the present Government, and elect the young man as King. But it did not work. It seems too base a plot to believe, but there is no limit in Corea who would not pause at anything.

Things are far from quiet. I am credibly informed that we are soon to see developments of a most important character. Seventy-two new laws, embodying the chief reforms of the Government, have been prepared, and are about to be promulgated. The Government has a heavy pull against them.

A few days ago troops were dispatched into the north to put down a fresh uprising. The whole country is in this unsettled state, only two days ago, for reinforcements to suppress fresh uprisings there. Though carrying a heavy load, the present Government has managed to hold its own and make a little headway. Much has been done in the way of progress, and it is pleasant to see the contrast in Seoul from what it was formerly.

Enterprise and industry venture to appear on the streets now. Stores and shops are opened everywhere, and native manufactures are greatly stimulated. Public improvements have been begun, and a number of local regulations promulgated.

Japan has now secured a sort of first mortgage on the country by loaning the Government 3,000,000 yen ($1,500,000 gold). This has been paid over, and a number of former debts have been discharged. The sum loaned by Japan is so small that hardly any one has cared to inquire about the terms. Under ordinary circumstances Corea could pay this off in two years or less, but at the present time the country is impoverished.

What the national resources suffered under the Chinese régime can be gathered from the fact that they shrank 60 per cent. The main business of the Government now is to get its bearings. The land has to be surveyed, and a new census must be taken. The Government's resources will probably aggregate annually $20,000,000 silver or $10,000,000 gold. This will be sufficient to run the Government under ordinary conditions, while the development of Corea's natural resources will largely augment this sum.

It is already proposed to construct a railroad from Seoul to Chemulpo, and the route is all surveyed. The contract, which calls for completion in six months, has not been signed yet, but will be soon. It goes to the Japanese, and involves about 1,000,000 yen.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Seven Sutherland Sisters; to manufacture and sell hair-growing preparations, hair and scalp cleaners, and all kinds of toilet preparations in New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Joseph H. Bailey of New-York City, Victoria Sutherland, Isabella C. Castlemain, Dora and Mary Sutherland of Cambia, Niagara County, and Grace Sutherland of Grand View, Rockland County.

The Buffalo, North Main Street, and Tonawanda Railway Company; to operate a road already constructed; capital, $75,000. Directors—S. W. Petrie, Thomas H. Fearey, J. H. Pardee of Buffalo, H. H. Crowell of Syracuse, John F. Farrell of Albany, and James O. Carr, H. M. Francis, G. C. Smedberg, S. D. Greene, Hinsdill Parsons, and Howard C. Levis of Schenectady.

The Erie Foundry Company of Rochester; to manufacture iron and brass castings; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank H. Chesbrent, J. Elwood McKelvey, and Robert J. McKelvey of Rochester.

The Richardson & Morgan Company; to manufacture stoves, furnaces, and cooking and heating apparatus in New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Asa J. Richardson, Ernest A. Williamson, and J. A. Richardson of New-York City.

The National Wool Vulcanizing Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—R. A. Rutherford, Louis H. Boynton, and A. H. Bird of New-York City.

The Bulmer Stationery and Printing Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—John F. Bulmer of Jersey City, George C. Savage of Brooklyn, and George E. Townsend of New-York City.

BOEHMANN'S TRIAL FOR MURDER

Testimony Offered Yesterday Brings Him Close to the Death Chamber of Knoop and Siems.

The trial of John Boehmann, accused of the murder of the two New-Jersey boys, Henry Knoop and John Siems, at Miller's Hotel, 17 Broadway, Brooklyn, Feb. 17, was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, before Justice Bartlett yesterday.

George A. Coe of Hackensack testified that he met Boehmann and the two boys Feb. 16 at Little Ferry. Boehmann and the boys were playing cards in the hotel, and the witness had a talk with Boehmann regarding the running of the trains between Little Ferry and Hoboken. When he learned of the death of the two boys he went to the Hudson County Jail, in Jersey City, and identified Boehmann among sixty-five prisoners.

Freight Agent Gardner of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad testified that John Siems was in the employ of the company. He identified a Hoboken Ferry pass that the cashier of the railroad had given to Siems Feb. 15, and which was found in the boy's pocket after his death.

John McGowan, the cashier, testified that money had been given to Siems by the Starin Transportation Company Feb. 15. There was about $150, and this should have been turned over to Mr. McGowan, but he never saw it. Mr. McGowan said that Siems had personally been intrusted with money, and that he had never before failed to make an accounting.

William Beltz, the bartender at the hotel at Little Ferry, testified that Boehmann, Knoop, and Siems played cards at the hotel, and that one of the boys had said they had walked from New-York and intended walking back.

Henry J. Fanning of 887 Willoughby Avenue, who is employed at Miller's Hotel, remembered that Boehmann and the two boys were there early one Sunday morning in February. They engaged two rooms.

The next witness was Kate Byrnes, the chambermaid, who discovered that the boys were dead. She said she saw Boehmann standing in the doorway of one of the rooms after the boys were dead. He followed her along the hallway for several steps, she said, and then returned to the room.

Detective Nelson, who arrested Boehmann, will be a witness to-day.

BROOKLYN DEPARTMENTS WANT $13,000,00

That Would Be a Two-Million Increase on the Allowance for 1895.

The various departments of the Brooklyn City Government have handed in their estimates of the amounts of money that will be required by them for 1896. The following table shows their requisitions and the sums allowed for 1895:

	Asked for 1896.	Allowed 1895.
Principal, city debt	$334,081.01	$334,720.00
Interest, city debt	1,827,267.05	1,469,934.83
General purposes	316,850.65	288,700.00
General purposes, Twenty-sixth Ward		57,250.00
Board of Education	2,865,744.00	2,104,918.00
Board of Police	2,331,100.00	2,110,000.00
Board of Excise	19,950.00	19,750.00
Fire Department	1,479,494.00	1,133,650.00
Building Department	76,300.00	55,100.00
Health Department	224,202.00	175,500.00
Department of Parks	436,657.65	360,033.25
Department of Finance	51,000.00	46,000.00
Department of Collection	49,435.50	49,450.00
Department of Assessm't	88,920.00	88,920.00
Department of Arrears	31,600.00	32,030.00
Department of Audit	17,500.00	17,000.00
Board of Audit	19,150.00	19,150.00
Mayor's office	16,500.00	18,820.00
City Clerk's office	31,000.00	23,350.00
Sealers Weights and Measures	7,500.00	7,500.00
City Treasurer's office	14,600.00	12,800.00
Board of Aldermen	67,000.00	67,000.00
Ward's court	13,400.00	12,630.00
Tighe's court	15,100.00	13,050.00
Harriman's court	15,550.00	12,830.00
Gatting's court	12,900.00	12,900.00
Haggerty's court	14,050.00	12,900.00
Laimbeer's court	14,950.00	12,900.00
Twenty-ninth Ward court	14,720.00	10,000.00
Thirty-first Ward court	14,000.00	10,000.00
Work's court	13,850.00	12,000.00
Petterson's court	14,500.00	13,100.00
Murphy's court	13,900.00	12,600.00
Law Department	65,000.00	49,000.00
Tenant Home	16,825.00	16,825.00
Board of Elections	236,495.90	252,446.14
City Works Department	2,369,912.00	1,681,802.00
Wells, pumps, &c.	24,140.00	24,140.00
Examining plumbers	2,448.00	2,398.00
Total	$13,305,525.76	$10,687,460.22

It will be seen that the amount asked for 1896 is $2,618,065.54 more than that allowed for 1895.

CLEAN STREETS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

President Wilson Consulted by the Special Committee.

The committee appointed by Mayor Strong to investigate the financial condition of the Department of Street Cleaning and suggest a way out of the difficulties due to lack of money, held another meeting yesterday in the office of the Controller.

President Wilson of the Board of Health joined the members of the committee. It was understood that he had been called in consultation to tell how far the public health would be affected by unclean streets. When the committee is officially assured by him that the health of the city will be seriously imperiled by unswept thoroughfares, it can recommend to the Board of Estimate to issue bonds under the currency act to cover the deficit.

A letter was sent to Col. Waring, asking him to furnish the committee next Monday with all the information in his power relative to what extent he can clean the streets with the amount of money on hand. Beyond reporting progress the members of the committee had little to say.

New-England Associated Press.

BOSTON, June 5.—The twenty-fifth meeting of the New England Associated Press was held to-day. The following officers for the ensuing year were chosen: President, John H. Holmes, Boston Herald; Secretary, F. H. Whitney, Boston Transcript; Executive Committee, the above and Gen. Charles H. Taylor, Boston Globe; Richard S. Rowland, Providence Journal; Charles H. Clark, Hartford Courant. These are all re-elections except in the case of Gen. Taylor, who succeeds Stephen O'Meara, esigned.

At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee, Stephen O'Meara was chosen Treasurer.

Baron de Wardener's Suit for $40,000.

Baron Rudolph de Wardener, foreign correspondent for the American Sugar-Refining Company, appeared in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor, yesterday, in his suit against the Metropolitan Traction Company. He wants $40,000 for alleged personal injuries.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Transfers in the Twenty-fourth Infantry: First Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., from Company G to Company K; First Lieut. Archibald A. Cabaniss, from Company K to Company G; First Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., from Company E to Company I; First Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., from Company F to Company E; Lieut. Chas. E. Tayman, from Company I to Company F.

—Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at headquarters Department of the Platte, and will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for duty as Chief Ordnance Officer of the department.

—Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Vancouver Barracks, Washington, to relieve Capt. William H. Arthur, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Arthur will report to Fort Columbus, New-York, for duty.

John W. Ruckman, First Artillery, has been detailed to attend the encampment of the First Regiment of Light Artillery, Ohio National Guard, from June 21 to June 26.

—Leaves of absence: Col. James H. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, Third Artillery, one month.

—Col. George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., on inspection duty.

Navy.

—Surgeon Frank Rogers has been detached from the Wabash, July 1, and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

—Ensign S. R. Hurlbut has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Mohican.

—Ensign B. W. Wells has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Thetis.

—Surgeon J. L. Neilson has been detached from the Boston yard and ordered to the Wabash.

—Ensign W. V. Pratt has been detached from the Petrel and ordered to the Naval Academy.

—Ensign W. G. Bullard has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Newark.

HOME MISSIONS IN NEED

Receipts of the Congregational Society Have Fallen Off.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE WOMEN

O. O. Howard Re-elected President—The Other Officers—Reports of the Treasurer—Several Stirring Speeches.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 5.—The morning session of the Congregational Home Missionary Society was devoted to the auxiliaries of the Church, with addresses by the Rev. C. H. Merrill of Vermont, the Rev. James Tompkins of Illinois, the Rev. H. W. Carter of Wisconsin, and the Rev. A. L. Love of St. Louis.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Department was then held. Mrs. H. S. Caswell of New-York, Secretary, presided. In her annual address she stated that during the year there had been a steady growth along many lines of work, and much intelligent study made of the great field. Notwithstanding the financial pressure, the Treasurer of the woman's organizations had yielded to the five national societies $94,363, of which $47,674 has been contributed to the Home Missionary Society. The unions furnished appropriations for ninety-seven missionaries, besides contributing to work among Bohemians, Germans, and Scandinavians.

"This year," said Mrs. Caswell, "I must report for the first time in our history a loss instead of a gain in receipts, a loss of over $1,500 to the whole work. Two hundred and eighty societies sent to our missionaries 680 boxes and packages, with cash gifts aggregating in estimated value $46,265. All work of this kind assigned and reported through the woman's department has been valued at $69,713. There are 373,081 women in the Congregational churches to-day, and the contribution per member for home missions during the year was 25 cents."

Mrs. Caswell closed with an appeal for a more liberal contribution.

Addresses were made by Miss Anna Hedoust of Pennsylvania, who spoke on "A Modern Miracle; Mrs. Joseph Cook of Massachusetts, "A Woman's Club of National Interest"; Mrs. Alice S. Barnes of Montana, "Work Among Montana Miners," and Miss M. Dean Moffatt of Oklahoma, "First Impressions of Oklahoma."

At the afternoon session, the Executive Committee submitted its report through Deacon Blessing of Brooklyn, in which he reviewed the work accomplished during the last year. The Treasurer's report, made by W. B. Howland, showed that the total receipts from all sources during the year were $973,303, and the disbursements $956,107, leaving a balance on hand March 31 last of $17,196.

The time and place for holding the meeting in 1896 was referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The officers for the coming year are:

President—Oliver O. Howard, Burlington, Vt.; Vice Presidents—Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. J. K. McLean, Oakland, Cal.; Jehiah Merrill, Des Moines, Iowa; the Rev. E. B. Webb, Boston, Mass.; William H. Alexander, Omaha, Neb.; Nelson Dingley, Jr., Portland, Me.; the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Chicago, Ill.; Austin Abbott, New-York City; the Rev. D. J. Rhoades, Beloit, Wis., and Mark Ford, Cleveland, Ohio; Recording Secretary—The Rev. William H. Holman, Hartford, Conn.; Auditor—George S. Coe, New-York City; Executive Committee, Class of 1895, to Serve Five Years—George W. Hebard, New-York City; William H. Washburn, New-York City; the Rev. Charles H. Richards, Philadelphia, Penn.; the Rev. J. D. Kingsbury, Bradford, Mass., and John H. Perry, Southport, Conn.

Dr. H. L. Cobb, Secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society, said, in part:

Call to this platform the thirty-eight State Secretaries and Superintendents and ask them for first-hand facts in regard to the number of men and the amount of money absolutely needed fairly to cover the spiritual necessities of our national domain. Begin with the 1,200 towns west of the Mississippi large enough to have a Post Office that have no man of God among them of any name or denomination to preach the Gospel to them. Next take a man to the fields that have had to be yoked or to be abandoned. Scour Northern Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, and Northern Maine.

Then go through our great Southland to the hundreds of communities that neither the Congregational Home Missionary Society nor the American Missionary Association can now look after for lack of funds. Go through the land and south and take the census of 10,000,000 of children not in any Sunday school that our Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society could not gather in if it had the means to employ the men to superintend the work. Ask our Congregational Education Society how many more men it could send on their way toward the ministry if the churches would help pay the cost, and how many absolutely needed centres of Christian education it could establish if men and women of large means would endow them.

The ministry and members of our 5,236 Congregational churches have the power completely to answer and meet the needs of our American and world-wide spiritual necessities, without one single man, woman, or child foregoing one-third of one ration, one article of raiment from the wardrobe, one book from the library, or magazine, periodical, or paper from the parlor table, one day from vacation, or one dollar from genuinely Christian amusements.

The Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., of Boston, National Secretary of the Sunday School Publishing Society, said that the total expenditures of the society for the year were a little less than $66,000. One-thirtieth of $66,000 is $2,200. That amount secured the services of nine men, who organized sixteen new Sunday schools, it aided fifty schools, and two and one-half Congregational churches were developed out of its work.

The Rev. Watson L. Phillips, D. D., of New-Haven, said:

The upper classes of society are never safe so long as there are moral combustibles in the lower. Want, temptation, neglect breed the forces which, given place and play at the bottom, will surely produce discomforts and disaster for the top. This is the lesson of revolutions, insurrections, and communes. The lower classes from the vulnerable point in our social life; that point must be covered, protected, or all our other armor is in vain. Now, every dollar that removes the causes of discontent lessens temptation or improves mind or morals among these classes by so much, blesses and protects society, makes property more safe, and the whole round of life's employments and pleasures more profitable and enjoyable.

The Protestant Church as at present organized and managed, does not reach the lower class to any great extent. This is not a popular confession to make, but it is a necessary one. Our Catholic friends are able to blend all classes in one great congregation without distinction of wealth or social rank, to cause velvet and diamonds to kneel beside coarse and faded attire without irritation on the part of either. Protestantism has not learned the secret. Class churches ought not to exist; but they do, and, under our voluntary system of support, they seem likely to continue. High pew rents, the extravagant dress of many worshippers, the growing aristocracy of money are building barriers about the door of the Lord's house over which the humbler classes will not seek to climb.

The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle Congregational Church, New-York, spoke of the work of the College Education Society, which was organized in 1815. At that time the population of the United States was estimated at 8,500,000, with only 2,000 educated ministers. Mississippi had 45,000 people, with but four educated ministers; Indiana, 40,000, with but two, and Louisiana, 76,000 people, with not one educated Protestant minister. Twenty-five counties in Tennessee, with a population of 150,000, had not one. The same was true of three Western counties of Rhode Island, which, not counting Providence, had a population of 55,000. This was also true of 200 towns in Maine. There was one county in the State of New-York, adjacent to Connecticut, having a population of 40,000, but not a single educated minister. All the colleges of the land had not, up to that time, furnished over seventy ministers a year, or barely enough to take the places of those who died, leaving no provision for the growth of the country.

The College Society which then came into being had as its aim the aiding of young ministers. The policy of the society has been to establish or to sustain a college in every State and Territory, with as many academies as seemed to be needed to furnish the bridge between the district schools and the colleges.

When the little group of Congregational ministers and their wives went out to found Illinois College, in 1829, the population of the State was 160,000, without a single youth fit for college. Six years passed before they could persuade the State to give them a charter, so hostile was the spirit of the community to educational institutions. Oberlin and Marietta were founded in 1833, Western Reserve in 1826, Iowa College in 1847, Tabor in 1864, Ripon in 1863, Washburn in 1863, Carlton in 1867, the Pacific Theological Seminary in 1869, Doane in 1872, and Drury in 1873. The list is now almost completed, with Pacific University, in Oregon, Whitman College, in Washington, and Ramona College, in Southern California.

FOR THE DE PEYSTER STATUE

Work Begun on an Excavation for the Foundation—To be Placed in Bowling Green Park.

Work has been begun in the little circular inclosure at the foot of Broadway known as the Bowling Green Park on an excavation for the foundation of the de Peyster Statue, which is to be erected on the historic spot.

From the location of the excavation, the statue, which is of bronze, the work of a sculptor named Bissell, will occupy a position in the little park facing the row of old-fashioned brick buildings once the homes of the fashionable set of New-York, but now chiefly occupied as offices by foreign steamship companies.

John Q. A. Ward, the President of the National Sculpture Society, said last evening that the proposed statue had not been submitted to the society for its approval, but he said that it might have been passed upon by the former Advisory Committee, which had acted in that capacity before the present Park Commissioners had determined that all applications for sites for statues in the public parks and the designs of the statues themselves should be submitted to the National Society.

"As President of the society," said Mr. Ward, "I received a resolution from the Park Commissioners submitting for action by the society the sites selected for the de Peyster and the Peter Cooper Statue. In reply to this communication I requested to be informed whether action was deemed urgent on either of the sites submitted. The Park Commissioners subsequently informed me that the portion of the resolution passed by them referring to the site for the de Peyster Statue had been rescinded, and I have heard nothing further about it. I am surprised to hear that the excavation for the de Peyster Statue has already been commenced.

"Bowling Green is such a historic spot that the question naturally arises why it is not reserved for some artistic group, rather than merely a portrait statue. We have few such spots in this city, and they should not be given up except for the artistic embellishment of the town."

The de Peyster Statue had been shown at the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society and was much admired.

J. A. Roosevelt of the Park Board said that the old Advisory Committee, consisting of Messrs. Upjohn, Wood, and Marquand, had nothing to do with the de Peyster Statue.

"They talked over the matter considerably," said Mr. Roosevelt, "but no definite action was taken until the present board was appointed. As Gen. de Peyster, the grandson of the man in whose honor the statue is to be erected, is a personal friend of mine, I made some effort to have the affair pushed along rapidly. The site at Bowling Green was selected by Gen. de Peyster himself, who chose it on account of its proximity to the residence of his ancestor.

"The Park Commissioners approved of the statue some time ago, and readily agreed on the site, which was also approved by Calvert Vaux, the landscape authority. I cannot say how soon the statue will be erected and unveiled."

NOT ANXIOUS TO SECURE PENSIONERS

Care to be Exercised in Selecting Enlisted Men for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Orders have been given from the Navy Department directing enlistment officers to exercise great care in accepting the one thousand enlisted men, who will now be taken into the navy under the provision of the latest naval appropriation act. There are sufficient applications to allow the authorities to exercise care, and a reasonable privilege of selection of those who apply for places. It has been found that careless or incomplete physical examinations have placed on the enlistment books many claimants for pensions.

It will be the policy of the department hereafter to reject all candidates who have any physical diability, which, by the neglect of the sedentary life of an ordinary seaman, may develop into an ailment which entitles its possessor to a pension. It is not proposed to increase the pension list by the admission into the navy of those who will one day be disqualified for active service before their time.

CAPE COD SHIP CANAL TO BE BUILT SOON

It Will Cost Five to Eight Millions and Will Be Open in Two Years.

BOSTON, June 5.—Benjamin J. Berry, one of the promoters of the Cape Cod Ship Canal bill, which yesterday became a law, and who has been for ten years endeavoring to secure the passage of such a bill, stated to-day that the incorporators, all of whom are Massachusetts men, are prepared to begin at once the work of construction at Bass River, between the towns of Yarmouth and Dennis; that they feel sure of success, and that in two years ships will be passing through the canal.

The cost is expected to cost from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000. The incorporators are Oliver Ames, Benjamin J. Berry, John H. Dane, Charles A. Campbell, William F. Humphrey, Henry N. Berry, Isaac C. Wyman, Charles P. Mudge, Albert W. Hurd, Benjamin F. Peach, Jr., Joseph T. Wilson, and George W. Eldridge. They will meet for organization immediately.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters must be directed "per Havel";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Heida, (letters must be directed "per Heida";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Mexican Prince, (letters must be directed "per Mexican Prince";) at 2 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Franklin, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June *21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails close at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 31, 1895.

WHOLESALE RELEASE OF PRISONERS

A Legal Construction Commutes the Sentences of Federal Convicts.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 5.—It is now certain that before the opening of the old military prison here July 1 as a United States Penitentiary all the convicts now in prison will have been given their liberty. During the past week nearly forty of these prisoners have been pardoned, and the pardons issued from the War Department before this week released just 100 men, mostly in prison for desertion from the army.

Those who have been convicted of other crimes—embracing nearly everything except murder—are yet in the prison, but under the ruling of the legal department at Washington a prisoner who was originally sentenced to a penitentiary by the Federal courts and who had his sentence changed to a term of confinement in a military prison cannot now be placed in a penitentiary, as the change has worked a commutation. The War Department sees no other plan than to turn them out of prison or attempt to confine them in the guardhouses, which is declared to be inexpedient.

The United States Penitentiary here will open with about 600 of the 2,450 convicts now in various State penitentiaries under sentence from the Federal courts.

Republican Editors to Meet.

ALBANY, June 5.—William J. Arkell, President of the Republican Editorial Association of the State of New-York, has called a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association and of the officers at 110 Fifth Avenue, New-York City, at 9 o'clock, June 12. If the weather is clear, President Arkell will give the committee a sail down the bay in his private yacht, spending the night either at Long Branch or at Coney Island, returning to the city on the 13th. If the party takes the sail, the meeting will be held on the boat. President Arkell wishes members to consider themselves his guests for that time. The meeting is for consideration of the work of the association for this year's campaign.

Bread and Water for Tramps.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., June 5.—The Common Council of Lambertville has adopted a resolution instructing Mayor Bray to commit to the City Jail, on a diet of bread and water for five days, all tramps who apply for relief within the city limits.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Sept. 21, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM | Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM
Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18 4 PM | Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM | Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-Screw Express Line from New-York to Southampton, (London, Paris) and Hamburg.

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM | Columbia, July 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 AM | Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM
Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Aug. 1, 9 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their passages to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY and the NORTH CAPE by the AUGUSTA VICTORIA in JUNE. Extending cruise to SPITZBERGEN by the COLUMBIA in JULY.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK.....June 12 | ST. LOUIS.....July 17
PARIS.....June 19 | NEW-YORK.....July 24
ST. LOUIS.....June 26 | PARIS.....July 31
NEW-YORK.....July 3 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7
PARIS.....July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

NOORDLAND...June 12 | WAESLAND...July 10
WAESLAND...June 19 | NOORDLAND...July 17
FRIESLAND...June 26 | WAESLAND...July 31
RHYNLAND.....July 3 | FRIESLAND...Aug. 7
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, June 8, 3 P.M. | Campania, Je. 29, 10 A.M.
Lucania, June 15, 10 A.M. | Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M.
Etruria, June 22, 3 P.M. | Lucania, July 13, 9:30 AM
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45; accommodations unsurpassed. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Furnessia, June 8, 4 P.M. | Circassia, June 22, 3 P.M.
Anchoria, June 15, 11 A.M. | Ethiopia...July 6, 3 P.M.
Cabin, $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $16; prepaid, $15.

S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M. Saloon, $60 up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $18.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Je. 12, 10 A.M. | Teutonic, Jy. 10, 8:30 A.M.
Majestic, June 19, 2 P.M. | Britannic, July 17, 1P.M.
Germanic, June 26, 9A.M. | Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM
Adriatic, July 3, 3 P.M. | Germanic, July 31, 1 PM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Saturday, June 8, 4 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., June 15, 8 A.M.

Parlor seat and buffet-smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Pa